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ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES COMBINE TO RESTORE FRANC

Paris Grateful for Assistance Rendered by Banks of Great Britain and United States

With Recovery of French Currency Pound Sterling Will Also Appreciate, It Is Said

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 13—The financial intervention of the United States and Great Britain appears to have produced decisive results. The battle for the franc has not ended, but it is probable that it will now be won. There is real gratitude felt toward British and American banks, which, realizing the spirit of solidarity, have come to the rescue. Nobody who knows the position of France can doubt that the monetary crisis was largely artificial.

It is not necessary to blame speculators over much, since they merely took advantage of the panic which manifested itself among French people, even more than abroad. But as the French looked around for causes apart from their own unbalanced budget they came to the conclusion that British and American finance was working against them. This was a foolish belief, for especially in England is there the clearest conception of the dangers of collapse of another European currency.

European Exchange Rates

While the franc has sunk the pound has also declined: With the recovery of the franc the pound will appreciate. There has been proved to exist the closest connection between all European rates of exchange. Moreover, the trade which the British want would be badly hit by French depreciation. No responsible Englishman, however opposed to French policy, could view the drop in the franc without anxiety. But since the French did not understand the British and American attitude they are now more surprised at the assistance forthcoming so readily and express their gratitude freely.

Although the credits allowed to the Banque de France by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers, were put here at $50,000,000, it is understood that the sum is really twice as big. However this may be the period of credits has worked out at practically a year. The Governor of the Banque de France has given assurances that the financial situation will be restored and loans will not be raised except to consolidate the floating debt. Loans will not even be raised for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, unless it is certain that they will be repaid out of budgetary resources. Whatever happens, except for immediate special purposes such as have now arisen, the whole system of loans will be stopped in France. It has developed to such a point that it might almost be regarded as inflation.

Offensive Continues

A private consortium of British banks has also consented to credits which are put at £5,000,000. These are payable in three months, but the period is renewable three times. The Banque de France is repurchasing francs, and although it is recognized that foreign assistance is merely palliative, there is little doubt it has served to shatter the attacks against the franc. If France now puts through the necessary measures, balances the budget and consolidates the floating debt, the financial position should soon correspond to the remarkably good economic position.

It is declared that the offensive still continues at Amsterdam and Milan, but there have been a number of smashes which will soon break the offensive. Those who have speculated on the fall of the franc will find themselves in difficulties. Whatever is to be thought of the Poincaré policy generally the Premier's determination, energy and courage since the financial crisis began, in driving through fiscal measures against the most bitter parliamentary opposition and at the greatest risk to his own political life, cannot but be admired.

Reported Concentration of Jugoslav Troops Untrue

Belgrade, March 12

IT IS reported here that rumors are persistently in circulation in Sofia about the concentration of Jugoslav troops on the frontier and the intended invasion of Bulgaria. Political circles as well as public opinion here received the reports with surprise, for nobody here dreams of any such intentions. Jugoslavia desires peace and requests only a correct attitude by Bulgaria.

On March 1, Bulgarian komitadjis crossed the frontier at the village of Neshilovo, near Karatova, but were defeated by armed police and the inhabitants. The arrival of a number of deputies of the Raditch Party in the Belgrade Parliament is favorably commented on, for it means the acknowledgment of the Belgrade Parliament after a long abstention and an important step toward the consolidation of the internal political situation and toward a Serbo-Croatian understanding.

PEOPLE'S PARTY SPLITS IN GERMANY

Five Members Form the National Liberal Union—Its Policy Is Anti-Socialist

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 13—The dissension which has been filling the ranks of the German People's Party ever since Dr. Gustav Stresemann formed a coalition government with the Social Democrats led yesterday to the separation of five of its Conservative members from the rest of the party, who formed an organization of their own, which they called the National Liberal Union, which is to lead the party back to its former anti-Socialist policy.

Among the five founders of the new organization within the old party are Johann Becker, Minister of Economics under Wilhelm Cuno; Herr Kurtsorge, one of the directors of Krupp's and chairman of the Federal Union of German Industry; and Albert Vögler, a leading industrialist of the Ruhr district. Hugo Stinnes, it is believed here, will join them in the near future. In political circles, and by Dr. Stresemann himself, it was stated yesterday that the separation will lead to a split in the party.

It is held that Herr Stinnes and his friends know perfectly well that a Conservative Government is to be expected in Germany after the elections and they do not want to be left out in the cold, which they anticipate will be the fate of Dr. Stresemann and his followers. It is declared they have reaped all the fruits they could obtain under the Democratic regime—a nine hours' day, low wages and so forth—and they intend to do the same under the Pan-Germans.

The probable outcome of this split is expected to be the amalgamation of the bigger portion of the German Peoples' Party under Dr. Stresemann with the Democrats. The latter, as Anton Erkelenz, one of their leaders, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent recently, are eager to join the German Peoples' Party, but only under the condition that it first rids itself of its Pan-German elements. It is thought that the amalgamation which would either take place during or after the elections, will be to the advantage of the Republic since it would create a strong anti-Nationalist Republican Party.

PATRIARCHATES IN TURKEY

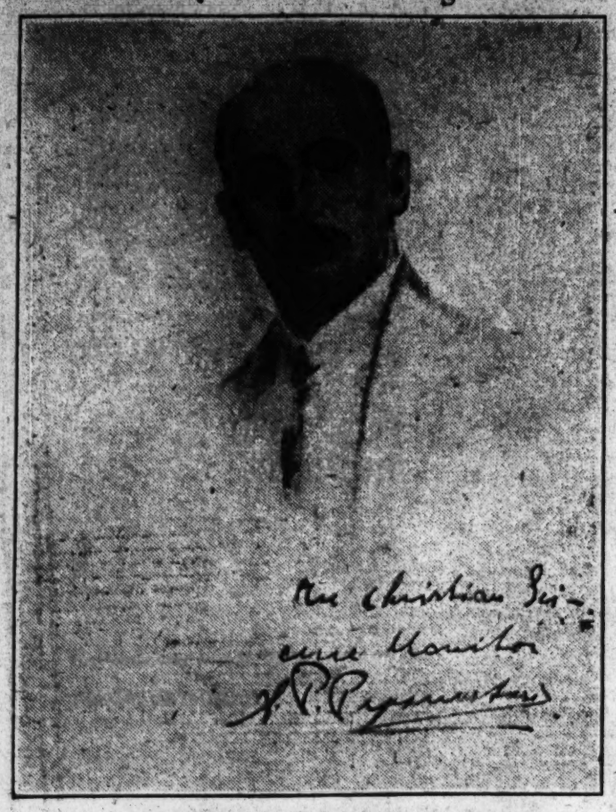
By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13—The Angora press is now demanding the immediate suppression of the Armenian, Gregorian, and orthodox patriarchates, also the grand Rabbinate of the Jews. Since the Caliphate has been abolished, it is maintained that there is no need to continue the recognition of non-Moslem religious institutions. The National Assembly will consider the situation after the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by the great powers.

TREASURY OFFERING SOLD

NEW YORK, March 13—Subscription books on $400,000,000 4 per cent one-year Treasury certificates, dated March 15, Series TM-1925, have been closed. There was a heavy oversubscription.

Noted Greek Leader Forming a Cabinet



Alexander Papanastasiou

Former Minister of Communications, and Head of Democratic Movement, Who Has Submitted to Regent a List From Which Strong Coalition Cabinet May Be Formed

ODD NUMBERED AUTOS IN TOWN ONE DAY AND EVEN THE NEXT, PLAN TO RELIEVE TRAFFIC JAM

Novel Proposal Made as One of Many Schemes to Help Solve Congestion That Grows More Acute Especially in Boston

Even numbers one day and odd the next!

This is the nub of a novel plan, offered, among many others, as a partial solution of traffic problems which everywhere are becoming more acute with the automobile output increasing by millions every year. This plan provides for the exclusion from highly congested areas on alternate days of automobiles bearing number plates ending in odd or even numbers.

Sponsors of this plan explain that restriction would apply only to the so-called pleasure cars, and that provision would be made to allow certain vehicles in the restricted area if they had business there. It would even be possible for pleasure cars to enter the restricted district up to a certain hour in the morning to allow auto traveling persons to reach their places of business and again in the afternoon there could be arranged a time for machines to return to pick up their passengers.

While the first reaction appears to be against the plan, advocates claim that after reflection and considering the tremendous increase in the number of machines every year and the slow increasing of traffic arteries, it is preferable to something more drastic. It is pointed out that if congestion becomes so great that all passenger cars may have to be barred from certain districts, the half loaf, or opportunity to go in three times a week, may be better than never being allowed to go in at all.

Among cities which have been brought to grips with traffic trouble is Boston, whose traffic situation is so

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PRESS IN MADRID URGES WITHDRAWAL OF SPANISH TROOPS

By Special Cable

MADRID, March 13—An official report this morning states that the punitive operations in Morocco were held up by the weather. The press supports Primo de Rivera's theory that the exaggerated accounts published in the foreign press had designs on the peseta. This refers to English interests and especially to a certain London newspaper against whose report that Melilla was in flames the Melilla Chamber of Commerce has held a protest meeting.

The Madrid press is publishing articles sanctioned by the censor advocating withdrawal of the troops to strategic coastal positions and the forming of a garrison with a nucleus of foreign legion and native troops. It is thought this would help palliate the high popular feeling about Morocco and may be a preliminary move toward a total withdrawal by dignified stages. In any case, developments are daily expected, owing to changes in the high command in Madrid.

POLICY OF BELGIUM IS TO BE UNCHANGED

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, March 12 — Political changes shown in the new Theunis Cabinet do not signify a change in Belgium's foreign policy. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is authoritatively informed that Belgium intends to follow a policy of maintaining the friendship and support of the friendly powers, and to continue its independent and economic policy. The Government will do its utmost to facilitate a solution of the reparations problem in conjunction with the Allies and if possible with America's assistance.

The Ruhr occupation will cease on the day the Reich gives serious guaranty as to reparations. In the Belgian Government's view, occupation was the only means of bringing pressure to bear on Germany, and when this is no longer necessary, occupation will cease.

NATURALIZATION JAM IN N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The New York County Court House is experiencing the greatest naturalization jam in its history. More than 17,000 applications are pending from persons awaiting naturalization. These must be passed on before the close of next Saturday as a result of the recent order from the Department of Labor at Washington that the county clerks in the five counties comprising New York should cease taking naturalization cases this coming Saturday, and that no more money should be appropriated for this purpose.

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BRITISH DOMINION SUPPLEMENT

Education Cheap in New Zealand
Bonus Granted to South African Miners
African Landscape Painters
Maori Members Sit in Parliament
Burma No Longer "The Silken East"
Mining Industry in Western Australia
New South Wales Advance Is Great
Jamaican Tropics Invite to Pleasure
Queensland Expansion Follows Better Agricultural Outlook
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British Empire Exhibition Notes
Ten Years of Scottish Progress
Progress of British Industry in Past Decade
Ireland on Threshold of Community of Nations
Northern Ireland Has Bright Future
Ceylon Takes Steps Toward Self-Government
Indian Education Changes Little
Cotton, Cattle, Copra, Crops produced in Africa
India Turns New Page in Book of National Freedom
Germans Accept Smuts Proposals
Changes in Financial Structure of British Empire
Great African Nation Is Union Government's Aim

SWEEPING REFORMS NECESSARY TO SAVE FRANC FROM COLLAPSE

So Says Prof. Allyn A. Young in a Study of Recent Drop in Exchange Which Has Been Suddenly Arrested

[The causes that have forced the French franc to its present low level are explained by Prof. Allyn A. Young, authority on international finance at Harvard University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the second part of which follows.]

Declaring that "a fairly complete monetary collapse in France is not only possible but probable" if the franc is not stabilized through an immediate and sweeping reform of the whole French financial system, Prof. Allyn A. Young, professor of economics at Harvard University, formerly director of the Bureau of Research of the War Trade Board, and chief of the Division of Economics and Statistics of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-1919, added that it is to the interests not only of France but of all Europe that stabilizing measures should be passed by the French Government and put into effect with as little delay as possible.

Temporary expedients to bolster up confidence in the battle now going on "to save the franc," such as the advance by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers of $100,000,000 to steady the exchange, offer the necessary stop-gap while the essential reforms are being passed in the French budget itself, Professor Young said. But if the French fiscal reforms are not passed, and the French budget is not balanced, the franc will then inevitably follow the mark and ruble. Professor Young asserts that even if France now takes the necessary drastic fiscal reform measures, the process of deflating the depreciated currency will mean a period of rising prices, great hardship, growing unemployment, and business depression. Yet, he adds, the only alternative to this course is

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WAR'S OUTLAWING DECLARED DEMAND OF ENTIRE COUNTRY

In Hearing Before House Military Affairs Committee Argument Now Centers on Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—The Military Affairs Committee today again took up the subject of taking the profit out of war by some kind of legislative action. "There can be no difference of opinion as to the end, but the method is not so simple," Robert S. Brookings, president of Washington University, St. Louis, and former member of the War Industries Board, told the committee, and that is the conviction of members of the committee themselves and of persons who appear before it.

Mr. Brookings spoke from a wide experience gained as chairman of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board during the war. The Government had no real power to stabilize prices for the civilian population, he pointed out. It could commandeer for war uses and that was all. Whatever was done in the war outside of this definite provision was under assumed authority and although it had to be done, it was technically illegal.

Congress should take action to stabilize prices that the civilian population could be taken care of, and so that there should not be runaway markets, Mr. Brookings set forth.

Prevention of Excessive Profits

During the late war, in order to get production, the weaker industries had to be permitted profits which in the case of the more efficient corporations, ran into vast sums and an effort was later made to equalize this by laying heavy surplus taxes. It would be better to prevent the making of such fortunes in the first place, Mr. Brookings said, and to this end he was in favor of broadening the commandeering law to apply to civil as well as military needs.

Indorsement of the resolution under consideration was given by Stanley High of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. High declared that, in supporting legislation to take the profit out of war, The Christian Science Monitor was merely

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Waste Wood Salvaged by Ford Motor Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich., March 13

PROVING ability to salvage 88 per cent of lumber waste, the Ford Motor Company, after a month's trial, has put into effect a new system whereby 32 of 36 carloads of wood formerly consigned to the furnaces weekly are saved. Each plant and branch will be required in the future to obtain its lumber from salvage in so far as possible.

The salvage department at the Highland Park plant, comprising about 600 men, is producing 92,000 feet of boards weekly from material ordinarily classed as scrap. The company's yearly requirements are stated as about 300,000,000 board feet.

SENATOR DEFENDS SCHOOL AGE BILL

Defeated in Senate, Forces Rally to Have House Act Favorably —Would Raise Age to 16

Next week in the House of Representatives, State Senator George D. Chamberlain's bill providing that the age for compulsory attendance at the public schools be raised from 14 to 16 years, will be acted upon. The State Senate yesterday defeated Mr. Chamberlain's measure, but every effort he made to have the senators placed on record through a roll call was defeated.

In the House of Representatives where the bill will be reported this afternoon or tomorrow, in all probability, Representatives M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton and John L. Larson of Everett, both members of the committee, on education, who dissented from the majority's unfavorable report, will have charge of the contest to have the House act favorably upon the measure.

The provisions o fthe bill have been explained and debated on the floor of the Senate. Senator Chamberlain stated that a child deserves of the Government an opportunity in life, and that it is unfair for society to allow the burden of poverty to rest upon him. He said that statistics proce that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

ROUSING RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BRITISH SQUADRON IN CALIFORNIA

United States Navy Department and Public Bodies to Welcome Old Century Sailers in July

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 13—The flags of the United States and Great Britain will fly together July 8-11 when San Francisco does honor to the British squadron that will steam through the Golden Gate for a brief anchorage, incident to its world cruise of the dominions. San Francisco is the only American port to be visited by the squadron, according to General Campbell, British Consul-General, and the 17 British and British-American societies in northern California are planning a rousing ovation for officers and men of the cruise.

The United States Navy Department, the American Legion, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and other representative groups of citizens are arranging a schedule of formal and informal functions for the 4700 men and 200 officers of the squadron and the British admirals will reciprocate with a reception on board the Hood, said to be the biggest and best of Britannia's first line battle cruisers recently completed.

A Ten Months' Voyage

This squadron of seven ships began its long voyage Nov. 27 from Devonport, England, and is scheduled to return there on Sept. 28. During the cruise, these emissaries of peace from the Mother Country will touch the chief ports of every Dominion, crown colony, possession and mandate of the United Kingdom. Special point is therefore given to the British Empire Exhibition opening in London in April, calculated to illustrate in another way, quite as spectacular as this world cruise, colonial loyalty and good will to the Crown. Several large parties of California's Britishers are booked for sailings in April and May to attend the great Wembley Show, depicting England the successful colonizer of a far-flung empire washed by the Seven Seas.

For the stay-at-homes in California, the British American League of San Francisco is arranging a celebration of Empire Day, May 24. The Scottish Thistle Club, Caledonian Club, British War Veterans, British Benevolent Society, Sons and Daughters of St. George, Scottish Clans and others will combine for a gala day. A trip to the poppy-covered playgrounds of Marin County has been suggested, or, perhaps, a jaunt to the cypress groves of Carmel and Monterey where the shrill bagpipe and the singing of old English ballads will lend a touch of "Merrie England" to the day's festivities.

British-American League

There will be songs, too, extolling British-American unity, say these program makers, members of the British-American League. This organization, composed largely of British born persons or Americans of British ancestry, aims to promote Anglo-American unity and amity—to render assistance to new arrivals from the old country who seek citizenship here. The league was especially active in allied war relief in France and Belgium.

The league's preamble may well be taken as "a succinct, definite statement illustrative of the spirit and purpose of the 17 British societies in California," says Charles B. Sedgwick, president of the league and editor of the British Californian, weekly. "Recognizing," the preamble states, "that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government and share the same ideas of freedom, humanity and progress, it shall be the object of this league to strengthen and make permanent the racial and commercial bonds which unite the two nations."

In furtherance of this object, California is preparing a "royal welcome" for the British squadron when it drops down from its moorings at Vancouver. The round of entertainment planned should convince every sailor of the crew that every port is a friendly port and that "America knows how."

CHARGING FRAUD, SUIT IS OPENED TO VOID DOME LEASE

Special Counsel Seek Temporary Injunction Stopping Production of Oil

Court Asked to Appoint Receiver and Enter Decree of Final Cancellaton

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 13 (AP)—Charging fraud, conspiracy and illegality, the Government filed its suit here today to cancel the Teapot Dome lease and contracts. The Government's special counsel petitioned the United States District Court to do three specific things:

1. Issue a temporary injunction stopping oil production.
2. Appoint a receiver to take charge of the properties.
3. Enter a final decree canceling the leases and contracts, returning the properties to the Government and enforcing an accounting.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, was charged with making "false representations" to the late President Harding, which resulted in the transfer of the lands from the Navy to the Interior Department. The Government denies that there was any warrant of law for leasing the lands at all.

The bill further alleges that Mr. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, the latter acting for the Mammoth Oil Company, conspired and confederated to defraud the United States. The result of these alleged acts, the Government's bill recites, was to lease the Teapot lands to the Mammoth Oil Company "at an inadequate, improper and fraudulent consideration."

"Exercised No Discretion"

Edwin Denby, former Secretary of the Navy, in connection with the transaction, is described in the Government's bill as "having exercised no discretion," and his signature is characterized "as merely a colorable attempt to evidence the compliance by him in its terms."

The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company and the Sinclair Pipe Line Company, operating storage facilities on Teapot Dome, were made parties to the suit as "trespassers", to be ejected, their properties to be taken over by the receiver.

The suit prepared by Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel for the Government, goes over much of the ground covered in the Senate investigation. It recites that former President Harding was without authority to transfer the lands, but did so on "false representations from Fall" who desired to deal with the lands "not in the interest of the United States but to the advantage, profit and benefit of the Mammoth Oil Company, and in particular, Harry F. Sinclair."

Mr. Fall, the bill charges, knew at the time that the whole transaction was illegal. Evidence of the alleged conspiracy, the Government's bill charges, is found in the fact that the agreements were made in secret by private negotiation "without advertisement of competitive bidding" and that prospective bidders were discouraged from bidding and denied the opportunity by Mr. Fall. The Texas Company, the Pioneer Oil Company, Edward L. Doheney, and Leo A. Stack, the bill says, were among those so excluded.

"Intent to Stifle Competition"

At the same time, the Government charges, "Fall steadfastly refused" to take the opinion of law officers of the Government on the legality of the proposal. Mr. Fall, furthermore, the Government charges, "secretly communicated" to Mr. Sinclair that he would not take any leases until Mr. Sinclair produced quit claim deeds to

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World News in Brief

Washington—President Coolidge has been advised by Nicholas Longworth, Republican House leader, that it would be "utterly and absolutely impossible" to bring about enactment of legislation reducing the 1923 income taxes by 25 per cent before March 15.

New York—The New York Board of Trade and Transportation went on record as being opposed to a deeper waterway for ocean-going vessels from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, by way of the St. Lawrence River. The board decided that it could not approve the project until it had learned the probable cost of the waterway, and the benefits that would accrue to the United States and Canada.

Philadelphia—W. J. L. Banham, general chairman of the Middle Atlantic States Regional Advisory Board of Shippers and Railroad Executives, predicted at a board meeting that freight tonnage in this region during the first six months of 1924 would go 10 to 15 per cent over tonnage for the same period in 1923.

Butte City, Calif. (AP)—What is declared to be the largest prune orchard in the world has resulted from the consolidation of several large orchard farms on the Sacramento River. In the consolidation are 2552 acres. Approximately $2,000,000 was involved in the transaction.

Buenos Aires (AP) — The Argentine Government proposes to intensify the production of oil in the state-owned wells during the next four years, in accordance with a plan submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Government oil-lands office.

Syracuse, N. Y.—A four-season style program and a campaign to try to bring about the use of "shoes for occasions," were approved by New York State retail shoe dealers in their closing session.

Washington — More than $1,000,000 worth of surplus war materials have been sold by the United States to the Obregon government, War Department reports reveal.

Tokyo (AP)—A large display of the products of certain Japanese industries has been collected by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for display at the International Commercial Museum to open in San Francisco in April. The collection includes metal work, porcelains, lacquer, pearls, Japanese textiles, woodwork and bamboo manufactures.—Officials of the department will accompany the display to the United States.

Constantinople (AP)—Motor launches and houseboats belonging to foreigners have been prohibited from operating in Turkish waters, in accordance with the Angora law restricting foreign ships. Americans have asked the captain of the port to permit their launches and houseboats to sail in the Golden Horn and in the Bosporus.

Victoria, B. C.—Following the example set by the farmers of interior British Columbia, the fruit growers of Vancouver Island are co-operating now in the establishment of a cannery which would handle the entire output of the rich Saanich Peninsula outside Victoria. It is planned to develop a small existing plant into a cannery large enough to jam all strawberries and other small fruits which cannot be marketed in a fresh condition.

PUBLIC IS SHOWING MUCH INTEREST IN AUTO EXHIBIT

Accessory Exhibits Share With Latest Designs in Motor Car Construction

That the general public is becoming more and more interested in the products of the automobile manufacturers as well as those of the inventors and manufacturers of the many accessories which are constantly being brought out, is conclusively shown by the attendance which has been noted at the Boston Automobile Show at Mechanics Building since it was thrown open to the public last Saturday. While weather conditions during the past two days have been far from conducive to big attendance, followers of this industry have shown no slackening in their desire to look over the latest jobs in automotive engineering.

It would seem as though each car showing at the hall was shipped from the factory with every possible accessory; but new ideas are constantly being put into practice as can be seen on the balcony both in the exhibition hall and spots in the main hall. Windshields, spotlights, wheels, carburetors, windshield cleaners, portable garages, tire chains, fire extinguishers, polishes, etc., have each one an argument in their favor.

There are three or four portable garages shown all working on fundamentally the same principal. Some are all steel construction, with angle irons fitted into place by individual methods; others have wooden bodies and steel trimmings; while still others are wooden throughout, with the exception of the fittings. One and two-houses predominate, although it is possible to get a garage capable of housing as many cars as needed, all being constructed on the unit principle, fitting together like a bookcase.

There is an interesting exhibit, in the way of a car heater, the distinctive feature of which is that the heating element is made of pressed steel instead of cast metal, which causes the heating effect to start immediately the heater is turned on. This is made in two models, one almost square and the other long and narrow. An electric windshield cleaner by the same company is most practical. It is controlled by an electric motor which derives its current from the storage battery of the electric system. The cleaner blade operates over a larger surface than is ordinarily the case and can be adjusted to suit the convenience of the driver. Another novelty is a spotlight which can be snapped out of its position on the car after a screw has been loosened a few turns and used as a trouble light. The lens is held in position by means of a clamping ring which screws on.

Another very interesting windshield cleaner is one which works on the compressed disk idea, operating over a surface quite large enough so as not to confuse the driver. Over 32 manufacturers build this cleaner into their cars as standard equipment.

An exhibition of the advantages of balloon tires is given. Two wheels are mounted side by side on a pulley having projections on its surface, one of them being shod with an ordinary 30x3½ inch pneumatic tire pumped up to 45 pounds per square inch, and the other with a 29x4 inch balloon tire pumped up to 18 pounds per square inch. A scale is mounted alongside of the wheels and the much greater throw of the wheel with the hard tire is readily seen.

There are all kinds of novelties for use on Ford cars from the shock absorber to the headlight. There is a high pressure lubricator which is set to reach every lubrication point in the car. They make a special model for Fords. Another interesting feature is the showing of fasteners which practically every automobile manufacturer in this country uses.

There is a glare shield in soft-toned colors which neutralizes the glare from a machine coming into the range of driving vision; a spark plug which rotates at high speed actuated by successive compressions and explosions, throwing oil and carbon out of the plug; storage batteries with claims for long life beyond the ordinary; polish which makes any surface smooth and clean; piston rings, pistons, rings and bearings, made by half a dozen different companies, all with the same object in view, to eliminate friction, superfluous oil, carbon deposits, and work smoothly and economically under all conditions.

Brakes, brake linings, transmission linings, transmission bands, speedometers, horn buttons, garage heaters, shock absorbers, spring lubricators, fire extinguishers, and spark plugs for small cars seem to attract unusual attention from visitors. Carburetors, bumpers and chains are exhibited.

The absence of big rubber tire displays at the show this year is most noticeable. Only one or two companies are making any pretense to exhibit their tires, and one of these is more widely known for its wheels than for anything else. Business is in the air at Mechanics Hall. Souvenir seekers meet with little encouragement. Everywhere people are asking serious questions which will be put into practice in a very short while. Upon the balconies where the accessories are showing space is at a premium and exhibitors are making the most of it by really interesting displays.

In connection with the show today the New England dealers will hold their annual "get together" this afternoon. It will be purely a business session and much attention will be paid to the used-car situation.

J. F. Noyes, "The Noyes-New London Used Car Plan"; C. A. Vane, general manager of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, "Five Per Cent Net and Dealers' Outlook"; C. C. Coe, "Financing the Automobile Industry in 1924," will be the speakers and their topics.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public forum on "The New England Railroad Problem," address by David A. Ellis, Massachusetts commissioner of public utilities, Room 34, Boston University College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Address by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, "Business as a Career," in series arranged for the benefit of undergraduates by the Committee on Choice of Vocations, open to members of the university and their guests, Harvard Union, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Address by Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States, 8; dinner, 6.

Brookline Swimming Club: National 220-yard free style championship races for women, Brookline municipal tank, evening.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "The Call of the Mountains," by Le Roy Jeffers, secretary of the Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, in Field and Forest Club course, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building; Salon, Copley-Plaza.

Boston University Sociological Club: Open meeting, discussion of Labor conditions by John Calder, author of "Capital's Duty to the Wage Earner," Room 22, College of Liberal Arts, 7:30.

Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse: Benefit performance of "The Immigrant," evening.

Wellesley College: Organ recital by Wilson T. Moog of Smith College, Memorial Chapel, Wellesley, evening.

Faelton Pianoforte School: Recital by students of the preparatory course, Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Talk on "Display, Window, Counter, Fixtures, Show Cards, and Price Tickets," by F. L. Tompkins of L. K. Liggett Company, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrated lecture, "Mt. Katahden and Its Surroundings," by Prof. A. L. Grover, 5 Joy Street, 7:45; supper, 6.

Mail Advertising Service Association: Dinner, Hotel Bellevue, 6.

Eastern Massachusetts Group, Women's Division, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: Dinner and meeting, Business Women's Club, 6.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: New Members' dinner, 6:30.

First Battalion, First District Brigade, United States Naval District: Meeting, Elks' Home, 10 Somerset Street, 8.

Boston Proofreaders' Association: Meeting, Tremont Temple, 7.

Music

Jordan Hall—Organ recital by Frederick Johnson, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Madras House," 8:10.
Hollis—"Merton of the Movies," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"You and I," 8:20.
Selwyn—Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Stella Dallas," 8:15.
St. James—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 8:15.
Fenway—"Napoleon and Josephine," 3, 8:30.
Majestic—"America," 2, 8.
State—"Icebound," 1:10, 4, 6:40, 9:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public organ recital, St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, Cambridge, 5.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Performance of "The Happy Day," Hotel Vendome, 2.

Emerson College of Oratory: Lecture on "Costumes and Properties" by Oliver Larkin, Room 510, Huntington Chambers, 9.

Women's Musicians' Association: "Clarinet Day" program, Social Hall, 585 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Dorchester Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Sale of cooked food and useful articles, 44 Kenwood Street, 2 to 5.

Track Meet: Huntington School vs. Brockton High, Boston Y. M. C. A., afternoon.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Hunt memorial exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Water color paintings by Carl Gordon Cutler; crayon portraits by Kleber Hall.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Albert Felix Schmitt; water colors by Charles W. Woodbury.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by Henry R. Poore.
Casson Gallery—Water colors by Jane Peterson; etchings by Emil Fuchs.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by John R. Frazier.
Brooks Reed Gallery—Lithographs.
City Club—Paintings by Sidney Chase, Sears Gallagher and C. Scott White.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Etchings by Mazzoni-Zarini; Calame's lithographs.
St. Botolph Club—Paintings by Japanese artists.
Boston Art Club—French pictures.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Silk murals by Lydia Bush-Brown.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by George H. Clements.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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SATURDAY IS LAST DAY TO FILE 1923 RETURNS

Federal income tax officials are calling the attention of late comers to the fact that Saturday will be the last day for the filing of 1923 income tax returns. The office in the Park Square Building, Boston, will be kept open until 8 p. m. for those unable to file their returns during the day, with an office force of 250, including 50 deputy collectors installed at the counter to assist taxpayers, handling the eleventh-hour rush.

Collector Malcolm E. Nichols has reported that about 200,000 returns, nearly the same number as at this time last year, have been filed to date. On March 1 the number filed was about 25,000 less than on March 1 of a year ago.

Announcement has been made to those corporations that have applied for Form 1097, used for reporting dividends paid to stockholders, that the time for filing their returns has been extended to June 15, since the form is not yet available for distribution. When the forms are ready they will be mailed to applicants.

POSTAL CLERKS TO MEET

Post-office clerks of Greater Boston will hold a mass meeting in Intercolonial Hall, 214 Dudley Street, Roxbury, next Sunday afternoon to hear a report on this week's Congressional hearings on the proposed reclassification of wages. Edward J. Leary of the Cambridge Post Office, one of the 15 spokesmen for the United National Association of Post Office Clerks at the hearing, will be the speaker. Boston Branch 5 of the national association will have charge of the meeting.

B. & M. SHOPS TO RESUME

CONCORD, N. H., March 13—Resumption of a 48-hour working week, effective tomorrow at the Boston & Maine Railroad shops here, was announced today. The shops have been working five days a week for the last seven weeks. The same arrangement will be put into effect at the railroad's shops at Billerica, Mass.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; diminishing north and northwest winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; no change in temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	30	Kansas City	32
Atlantic City	34	Memphis	38
Boston	34	Montreal	20
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	48
Calgary	20	New York	34
Charleston	38	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	10	Portland, Me.	30
Des Moines	28	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	26	San Francisco	50
Galveston	56	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	40	St. Paul	22
Helena	28	Washington	34
Jacksonville	58		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:11 p. m. Friday 5:31 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:20 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow

WNAC (Boston)—12:01, "Financial Reports," 12:15, King's Chapel service; sermon by the Rev. Augustus M. Lord, Providence, 1 to 2 and 4 to 5, concert. 5, "The Day in Finance." 6, children's half-hour of stories and music. 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert. 8, Lynn General Electric employees' program; address, readings, and concert.

WTAT (Boston)—7:30, late news. 8, "From the Coal Pile to the Customer"; evening concert.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—12, music. 12:45, markets. 3, Amrad Women's Club program; concert. 3:45, "The Prevailing Styles of Footwear for Women." 5:30, markets. 6:30, meeting of the Big Brother Amrad Club. 7, police reports. 7:15, address, "Shall Child Labor Be Abolished in Massachusetts?" by Madeleine H. Appel, secretary, Massachusetts Child Labor Committee; concert; debate, resolved, "That Prisoners Should Receive Examination, Classification, and Specialized Treatment," auspices Massachusetts Civic League.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, markets. 6, dinner concert. 7, dramatized story, "Steady Now"; current book review. 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 8:30, concert. 11, chamber music.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets. 2, music and fashion talk. 6, markets. 6:30, children's program. 7:45, General Electric program: addresses by company officials and music by "G. E." talent. 10:30, orchestra.

WEAF (New York)—11, music. 11:10, garden talk, "Going to Meet the Spring." 11:25, "Your Child's Musical Education." 11:50, markets. 4 to 5:30, concert. 7:30, sport talk. 7:40, concert. 8:40, "Making Our Highways Safer for Motorists." 10, "The Sargent Exhibition." 10:10, concert. 12:30 to 2 a. m., orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—12:10, sacred music. 1, concert. 2, New York Board of Education program. 3, organ recital. 4, fashion talk. 4:05, concert. 4:45, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs." 5, songs. 5:45, markets. 7, "Looseleaf Current Topics." 7:30, General Electric program. 9:15, music. 10, "Stories From O. Henry." 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music. 2:45, "It's Not a Home 'Til It's Planted." 3, "Can You Write for the Newspapers." 3:30, music. 6:15, songs for the children. 6:30, "Man in the Moon Stories." 7, General Electric program.

WRC (Washington)—3, fashion talk. 3:10, songs. 3:25, "Current Topics." 3:35, music. 3:50, "The Magazine of Wall Street." 4, songs. 6, stories for children.

SWEEPING REFORMS NECESSARY TO SAVE FRANC FROM COLLAPSE

(Continued from Page 1)

to allow further inflation of the franc, and ultimate collapse.

"An extremely hard time," Professor Young declared, "is ahead of France. At the very best, France will need, and be entitled to, all of our sympathies." He continued:

To stabilize its currency, taxes must be increased even beyond the point where the gain in revenue balances the fall in the purchasing value of the franc. First of all among the causes of hardship will be the Government retrenchment itself, with the discharge of state employees and reduction of salaries. Secondly, heavy taxation, if the proceeds are devoted to the reduction of the French floating debt and of the banknotes in circulation, means that the taxpayers' incomes will be decreased, without this loss being offset by larger governmental expenditures.

In the third place, the necessary taxation which France must now impose to save herself, will not only operate directly to make business operations unprofitable, but by decreasing demand for goods will lead to falling prices, and these will be attended by diminishing profits. Deflation always changes the existing standard of value. The rise in the value of the franc means a corresponding decline in the value of stock and raw materials. It means that those people financing businesses on borrowed money must give back in terms of goods more than they have borrowed. The storekeeper will therefore, postpone orders as long as possible. Business depression and unemployment follow when this attitude becomes general.

The Downward Movement

England, Professor Young continued, which, unlike France, started to deal drastically with its war debts immediately after the armistice, had to go through just such a period of depression when it safeguarded the value of sterling. The same struggle now seems to lie ahead of France, he said.

The downward movement of the franc in its most important stage has been noticeable since September, 1922, Professor Young said. The low value of the franc has made French articles cheap in world markets, and has given France full employment. But while France enjoyed a seeming prosperity, as opposed to the unemployment in England, and increased its exports and imports while England's trade stood still, the franc was falling in value in cents as follows:

Jan. 2, 1920	9.30	Jan. 2, 1924	5.00
Jan. 2, 1921	5.91	Feb. 1, 1924	4.70
Jan. 2, 1922	8.00	March 1, 1924	4.19
Jan. 2, 1923	7.20	March 8, 1924	3.42

Refused to Face Realities

The March 8 figure was the lowest in history. The franc has since rallied, and due to temporary measures of support has recovered much of its recent lost ground. Professor Young continued:

Though French newspapers and politicians refused to face realities, many French economists and financiers have long recognized the truth of the situation. Here is the translation of a paragraph from "La Deflation en Pratique," a book published in 1924 by Prof. Charles Rist of the University of Paris, who explains the typical Parisian's attitude to financial matters:

"The French, unlike Englishmen or Americans, do not have the habit of determining the ends and means of monetary policy for any length of time in advance. Each day has its own sufficient evils. When the problem of reparations is finally solved, the stabilising of the franc will no longer constantly be menaced by the general deceptive manoeuvres of politics.

German Reparations

"Do you agree that the stabilization of the franc is a matter apart from the question of German reparation payments?" the interviewer asked.

Professor Young answered:

I believe that reparations play only a minor part in the financial problem of stabilizing the franc, but that they are important from a psychological point of view. The hope of reparations has bolstered up the franc's credit in the past. Actually, any sum which Germany could afford to pay in reparations would have little effect on the franc's position unless supported by a reform of French fiscal policy, which means that the budget must be balanced.

The war has revealed no new phenomena of an economic sort in regard to the exchange. The franc is now following recognized economic laws in its fluctuations. The situation is like that in England between 1796 and 1819, when the Bank of England had to suspend specie payments, and like the American experience with ante-bellum greenbacks. Now, however, the affair is on a more grandiose scale.

One interesting accompaniment to the franc's decline has been the receipt of French balances in the United States, and the purchasing of dollar securities by Frenchmen themselves. These operations are precisely analogous to the alleged exporting of German capital, which accompanied the fall of the mark, and which has occasioned so much discussion.

Need for Sweeping Taxation

Speaking, in conclusion, of the possibility of continuing the present rally of the franc, and of clinching it by drastic and sweeping taxation in France, Professor Young said that such action, rigorously applied, should bring the desired improvement. He continued:

By such treatment the franc might be brought back to its former value of, say, seven or eight cents, within a few months. To bring it back to parity would, of course, be another matter. The possibility of the comparatively rapid rise in the franc's value leaves open wide possibilities for financial speculation, for it is interesting to note that the decision of a comparatively few men in the French Government will decide whether France will introduce financial reforms, and send the franc up, or take halfway measures and allow the franc's value to sag. The franc's fate is in the hands of politicians.

The effect of the growth or decrease of popular confidence in the franc, just as it was for the ruble and mark, will be cumulative. If the franc continues to sag it will go down faster and faster. A man in a rowboat going down Niagara River can save himself from the cataract, if he begins to paddle in time. But the current gets stronger and stronger, and there comes a point where, even with his greatest efforts, he will dash over the edge. That point is not fixed, either for Niagara or the franc, but in the case of the latter it is being approached. One year ago the German Government made desperate efforts, at the last minute, to halt the drop of the mark. It succeeded for a while in holding it at 25,000 to the dollar, then the mark sank suddenly to 50,000 and after that dropped out of sight. The Germans had waited too long. The French cannot afford to do that.

The immediate cause of the franc's decline last week was the report of the Bank of France showing for that week an increase of 921,225,000 francs in circulation. This made the total circulation 40,265,900,000, against a previous high mark of 39,845,000,000, and with only 21,200,000,000 francs in circulation in March, 1922. The franc immediately fell in value, not because of the monetary effect of the quantities issued, but because the increase revealed the supposed attitude of the French Government toward the crisis. Now, however, a new attitude seems to be showing itself in French finance.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE INDORSED BY D. A. R.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13 (Special)—The Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, at its closing session yesterday in the Bancroft Hotel, indorsed the stand taken by President Calvin Coolidge on law and order, and reaffirmed its faith and confidence in his "just, honest and able leadership."

The members approved the restrictive immigration bill now before Congress, and urged the passage of this bill before the expiration of the present law on June 30. The meeting also indorsed, as a worthy object for consideration by the national society, the Hillside School for Boys in Greenwich, "where good citizens are made." Another resolution was passed indorsing the creation of sentiment in favor of a school of diplomacy in an established university.

BRIDGE BILL REPORTED

A bill for the reconstruction of the Harvard Bridge over the Charles River Basin at Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, was reported favorably yesterday by the joint legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The bill calls for the expenditure of $1,200,000 on the bridge instead of $7,000,000 as proposed by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. The bill plans to fill in two peninsulas at each approach to the bridge extending about 650 feet into the river or covering 1300 feet of the 2100 feet between shores.

MR. MORSE HEADS DOMESTIC TRADE

Boston Man Wnis High Post in Department of Commerce

Henry H. Morse of Boston has been appointed chief of the Division of Domestic Commerce, a newly organized branch of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it was announced here today. Mr. Morse is the present chief of the Specialties Division of the Bureau.

The Domestic Commerce division was organized in July, 1923, with Irving S. Paull as chief, under the appropriation of Congress for the possibilities of eliminating waste in merchandising and distributing commodities with the United States. Mr. Paull has resigned, effective April 1. Meantime, large industrial groups throughout the country have co-operated in the move of the Domestic Commerce division and the basic groundwork of its program has been laid.

Mr. Morse attended Harvard University and is well known in business circles, having been associated for many years as export and general sales manager of a Boston shoe company, chairman of the Boston Export Round Table, chairman of the committee on trade extension of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association; chairman of the advisory committee on foreign manufactures and director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. As organizer and chief of the specialities division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and as general advisor to the bureau on matters of export technique, Mr. Morse has rendered invaluable service to the specialities trade and export industries of the country in general.

A foreign trade conference is being planned for the benefit of manufacturers who have not previously attempted to enter the foreign market, to be held at Worcester next month, at which Mr. Morse is expected to be the chief speaker. Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the bureau, is also scheduled to speak.

The coming meeting is to encourage manufacturers to seek foreign trade, on the grounds that export business is the best stabilizer of the Nation's business. Business men will be told how the Government can assist them in such undertakings.

ALUMINUM PRICES INCREASED

PITTSBURGH, March 13—Ingot prices have been increased 1 cent a pound by the Aluminum Company of America.

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PROVIDENCE	BALTIMORE, MD.	AKRON, O.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.	LANCASTER, PA.	CUMBERLAND, MD.
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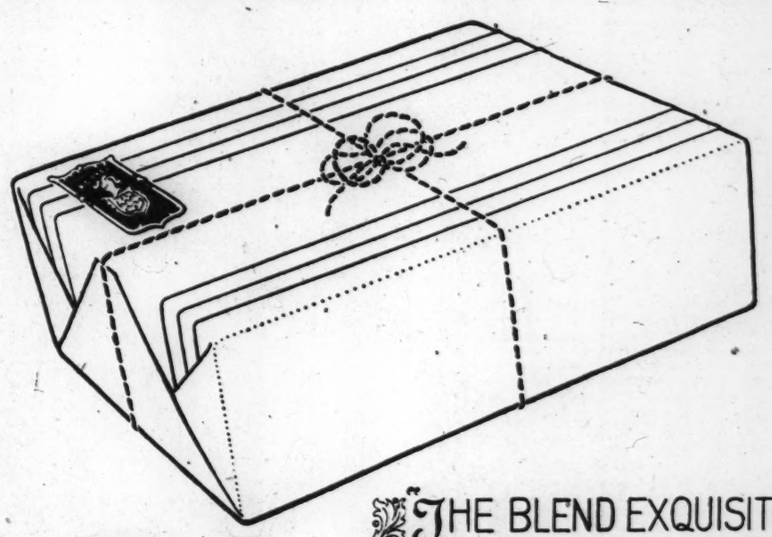

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WATER POWER COST MADE ISSUE IN SUIT

Amoskeag Officials Oppose Efforts to Show Its Economy Over Steam Power

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13 (Special)—Attorneys for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company objected strongly today to the introduction of evidence to show the economy of water power over steam power, as having any bearing on the question of what the company's plant at Manchester should be taxed for, in the hearing on the suit to recover about $500,000 in taxes paid under protest in 1922 and 1923.

Edward K. Woodworth, one of the Amoskeag counsel, read court opinions to show that it is a matter of no concern in determining the value of a mill property whether or not the owners are able to save money by utilizing water power in place of power generated by steam.

The board of referees, before whom the case is being heard, made no definite decision on this point but admitted figures on water-power development on the Merrimack River which were presented by Prof. Harold K. Barrows of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who was an expert witness all day today for the city.

Professor Barrows, who qualified as a consulting hydraulic engineer, said that he made a study of the Amoskeag property beginning on July 6, 1923, and he submitted a large folio of blue prints, plans, and estimates to show the large value of the hydro-electric developments which the Amoskeag has accumulated on the river at this city. He traced the history of these developments from the construction of the first dam in 1831 to the completion of the new concrete dam at Amoskeag Falls last year.

He testified as an expert on the value of these developments, the amount of water that can be utilized and the cost of power to the Amoskeag as developed under its modern hydro-electric facilities in comparison with what it would cost the company if it had to buy coal and make steam.

It is the contention of the city that these water powers, being of such value to the city that they would warrant an investment of at least $10,000,000, should be taxed with that factor in consideration.

LYNN LASTERS MAY WITHDRAW

Union to Act on Secession From Amalgamated

LYNN, Mass., March 13 (Special)—Anticipating that the state Board of Arbitration will cut wages in the award soon to be handed down in the so-called "peace" agreement, the Lasters' Union will meet tomorrow night to act on the question of seceding from the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, it was stated authoritatively today.

While the lasters deny that their plan to secede is based on any anticipated wage cut the general officials of the Amalgamated are informed that such is the real motive.

If the lasters secede the amalgamated is prepared to establish a new local of lasters to permit all those who do not favor secession to retain their membership under the amalgamated banner.

The contemplated action of the lasters came as a distinct surprise today as it was generally felt that the rank and file of the shoe workers were ready to submit to any measure which would insure uninterrupted employment.

Thomas F. Lynch, former general secretary-treasurer of the old United Shoe Workers of America, which the amalgamated succeeded, and General Organizer Oldham of the old United, are members of the lasters local and to them is attributed the new move which threatens to completely upset any immediate prospects for industrial peace in Lynn.

MUSIC

Sabatini-Robison

Carlo Sabatini, violinist, and Rulon Robison, tenor, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night. Mr. Sabatini played Handel's Sonata in D major, the Concerto of Dvorák, the Neapolitan Dance No. 1 of Scalero, Schubert's "Ave Maria," and Hauser's Hungarian Rhapsody. Mr. Robison sang Bassan's "Posate, dormite," Durante's "Danza, Danza," Mozart's "Un Aura Amorosa," Sadero's "I Battitori," Ireland's "Three Ravens," Harty's "My Lagan Love," Shaw's "O Falmouth Is a Fine Town," Fisher's "Would God I Were a Tender Apple Blossom," Bax's "O Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" and "Reaper John."

The usual trouble with a joint recital is a sprawling and miscellaneous program, with awkward alternations. Last night's order of music was mouth in its progress, pleasantly varied, sufficiently chronological. Each section had its distinct style, with a sonata and a concerto from the violinist, and from the singer a group of Italian and English folk songs. Handel's sonata proved particularly fine, and suited to the broad tone which Mr. Sabatini courted. Dvorák's concerto, stripped of its orchestral coloring, seemed to have lost its one redeeming feature.

Mr. Robison often commanded tonal beauty; he caught and conveyed so well the characteristics of the peoples whose songs he sang that he transported his audience into one and the other country. The songs were all at least diverting, and often ran in deeper currents, as in the case of Mozart's air from "Cosi fan Tutte." John Ireland, arranger, and Rulon Robison, tenor, missed no dramatic possibilities in the ballad of the three ravens. Arnold Bax accomplished the impossible by setting simple old folk tunes to entirely modern accompaniments with no artistic offense. He did not try to be profound, or "different," but merely made fun of the simplicity of the song, as when in "O dear, what can the matter be?" he mocked the distress of the text in little plaintive discords. Here, and always, Jesus Sanroma's accompaniments were apt and discerning. Excellent also was Arthur Fiedler, whom the program named as "accompanist," although he completed the duet in a sonata and became the "tutti" in a concerto.

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ILLINOIS WOMEN PLAN BIG VOTE IN PRIMARIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—In a "get out the vote" campaign preliminary to the spring primary elections, 20 Illinois organizations are joining with the Illinois League of Women Voters to mobilize the electorate. Organizations taking part include the women's branches of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, and Farmer-Labor parties, the Christian Citizenship League, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and parent-teachers' clubs.

To increase the percentage of woman voters, to promote wider concern for public welfare in government, and to further international co-operation to prevent war, are stated as aims by the political parties co-operating.

In an open letter to be sent out this month by Mrs. William H. Cade, chairman of the citizenship department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, clubs are asked to invite candidates to speak before their meetings before the primary elections.

WOOD HEEL INDUSTRY HAS HELP SHORTAGE

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 13 (Special)—While the business of manufacturing shoes in this city is only about 50 per cent normal, the wood heel industry is running at 95 per cent normal, with a shortage of help in some of the departments. There are about 30 factories in the local wood heel industry, and they employ 1200 operatives.

A shortage of celluloid coverers is now acting as a handicap to the industry, and efforts are being made to locate more of the class of help doing this kind of work. The wood heel industry has had a tremendous growth in this city in the past few years, and indications are that the industry will continue to prosper with practically all types of women's shoes being fitted with wood heels to the exclusion of leather heels. Attempts are being made to use wood heels on men's shoes, and it is reported that some measure of success is being attained.

ROSLINDALE MASONIC TEMPLE

Hyde Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Hyde Park, Mass., will hold its regular and special meetings in the Roslindale Masonic Temple, Roslindale, for the next few months, while the Hyde Park Masonic Temple is being repaired and refinished. The Roslindale Masonic Building Association, through its president, Walter G. Richardson, offered the use of its apartments to Hyde Park Lodge today. The organizations meeting in the Hyde Park Temple, in addition to the Blue Lodge, were: Norfolk Royal Arch Chapter, Hyde Park Council, Cyprus Commandery, K. T., No. 39, and Blue Hill Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

MRS. MARSHALL GUEST OF HONOR

An informal luncheon was given to Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the former Vice-President at the Algonquin Club today by Mrs. Leon M. Abbott of Brookline. Other guests were Mrs. Arthur D. Prince, Mrs. A. G. Pollard, Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson and Mrs. Frederick W. Hamilton, wives of distinguished Masons.

A Children's Style Store!

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SIR ALFRED ENDS HIS BOSTON VISIT

Final Day Passed in Informal Masonic Conferences and in Sight-Seeing

Having officially extended the greetings of English Freemasonry to the craft in United States in his ambassadorial capacity as head of the administration of the United Grand Lodge of England and president of its board of general purposes, Sir Alfred Robbins today passed the third and final day of his Boston visit with informal Masonic conferences and sight-seeing. He and Lady Robbins depart tomorrow morning on their return trip to New York with a possible week-end stopover en route.

Today Lady Robbins was the guest of Mrs. Dudley H. Ferrell, wife of the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. They motored to points of interest, lunched and visited the shops.

Grand Master's Letter

Sir Alfred delivered his formal greeting to American Freemasonry on the occasion of the quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge at Masonic Temple, yesterday. After having been received by Grand Master Ferrell, he read a letter from the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George and Grand Master of Masons in England. The text follows:

On the occasion of the visit of Brother Sir Alfred Robbins, P. G. W., president of the board of general purposes, to the United States I take the opportunity of conveying through him to the brethren of all jurisdictions in friendly association with the United Grand Lodge of England my fraternal good wishes and sincere desire for their continued happiness and prosperity. It is my earnest hope that the tenets of our order may assist still further to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will, which so happily exists between our two nations, and I shall watch with sympathy every endeavor to promote those feelings by the development of Freemasonry in its purest and highest aspects. (Signed) ARTHUR,
Clarence House,
St. James's, S. W.

Brotherhood Emphasized

Sir Alfred referred to the growth of Freemasonry in England and to the strong bonds of brotherhood uniting the English-speaking countries.

Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States, a member of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons and possessor of the thirty-third degree, was presented by the Grand Master and made a brief address in which he extended thanks to Sir Alfred for his greeting. He emphasized the thought that the most cordial relationships between the Anglo-Saxon people were vital to peace and world progress.

Sir Alfred and Lady Robbins were the guests at a dinner in the evening at the Copley-Plaza tendered them by the Grand Lodge. Prominent members, headed by Grand Master Ferrell, who presided, were in attendance.

JOINT DEGREE WORK BY LODGES PLANNED

George C. McClellan, Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-Fifth Masonic District of Massachusetts, under whose direction a joint exemplification of the three degrees in Freemasonry is being arranged for all Blue Lodges in that district, announces that the meeting will be held March 22 in the Roslindale Masonic Temple, Roslindale.

Lorenz Green, Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge, will offer constructive pointers to the officers of the eight lodges in the district, each one of which will exemplify a portion of the work. The lodges are: West Roxbury and Prospect lodges of Roslindale, Hyde Park of Hyde Park, Constellation of Dedham, Orient of Norwood, Rising Star of Stoughton, Blue Hill of Canton and Azure of Walpole.

An exemplification is held in each district every two years. Grand Lecturer Green will also attend a similar exemplification in the Second Masonic District, of which Rutherford Smith is District Deputy Grand Master, April 5, at the Masonic apartments, Upham's Corner, Dorchester.

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Money refunded if you are not delighted.

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STUDENT COUNCIL PRESIDENT NAMED

Illinois Girl to Head Smith College Government

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 13 (Special)—The new president of the student council of Smith College is Miss Mary Wallace, 1925, of Oak Park, Ill. Announcement of the election was made in chapel this morning by the retiring president, Miss Elizabeth Hasen, 1924, of New York City. At the same time announcement was made that the new chairman of the judicial board of the coming year would be Miss Mary Sloan, 1925, of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Wallace has been one of three members of the junior class serving on the council this year and has held various positions of importance throughout her three years. She has just completed a term as assistant news editor of the college press board, and previous to that was on the Weekly.

Miss Sloan is president of the athletic association and a member of the Point System Committee which regulates the activities of individual students. Under the administration of these two new officers will fall the decision about the new 10 o'clock rule which is now on a two-weeks' trial. A vote of the whole college will be taken as to whether they shall return to the old rule which stated that a "quiet must be maintained after 10 o'clock and each student must be in her own room," or shall adopt the rule now on trial which states that each student must be in the house by 10 o'clock but places as the only restriction that absolute quiet shall be maintained.

The winner of the Arthur Ellis Hamm scholarship, awarded to the Smith College freshman who has the most hours of A work on her midyear card, is Mary Pangborn, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Pangborn was the winner of the entrance prize in the fall awarded to the student entering from a private school with the highest marks in her entrance examinations. She graduated from the Brooklyn Friends' School.

Marion Ropes 1924, of Salem, Mass., was awarded the Frances House prize, given to the senior doing the best work in the department of chemistry.

EASY PAYMENT PLAN HOMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Ground has just been broken in Long Island City for 100 two-family houses to be sold co-operatively on easy payments on a basis equivalent to a rent of about $9 per room per month, including installment payments on the mortgage. These houses will represent, it is said, the first unit of 1000 similar dwellings to be sponsored by a new company headed by Alexander M. Bing, New York realty operator. The improvement will be carried out on land purchased by Mr. Bing from the Pennsylvania Railroad at a reported cost of $2,500,000.

An Appetizing Tit-bit

Sardines

on thin toast, or a salad of sardines and lettuce, can be made so appetizing if you season them with the famous

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REPUBLICANS PICK CONVENTION SLATE

Delegates-at-Large and Alternates List Includes Many Women

Republican leaders in Massachusetts have agreed upon what they believe will be the final slate of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next June and upon the alternate delegates. The withdrawal of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowell Putnam as a candidate for delegate-at-large and her decision to consent to become alternate delegate to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made it easy for the Republican chiefs to select a veteran of the World War, Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne of Brookline, for a place among the seven candidates for delegates-at-large at the Republican Presidential primaries on April 29.

The slate as finally agreed upon is as follows:

Delegates-at-Large—Channing H. Cox of Boston, Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, William M. Butler of New Bedford, John H. Sherburne of Brookline, Mrs. Anna C. Bird of Walpole, Mrs. Jessie A. Hall of Worcester.

Alternate Delegates-at-Large—Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer of Lancaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowell Putnam of Boston, Charles H. Innes of Boston, John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Robert M. Stevens, of Pittsfield, Mrs. Mary B. Browne of Salem and Spencer Borden of Fall River.

Work on the part of the Independent Republicans was redoubled yesterday afternoon when the formal announcement had come from Republican State Committee headquarters of the names of the men and women selected by the leaders of the Republican Party to compose the delegate-at-large and alternate delegate groups.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Seminary, whose name was considered last Saturday by a group of independent Republicans as one of those they would prefer to have on their slate for delegates-at-large to Cleveland, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I want it to be known that my name was considered at this conference without my consent or knowledge. I have no sympathy with that movement."

Candidates for delegates and alternates in the different representative congressional districts in Massachusetts as practically agreed upon, unless the independent movement swamps them, are:

1, William Whiting of Holyoke, John H. Waterhouse of North Adams; 2, Henry Bowles of Springfield, John Skinner of Northampton; 3, Bernard E. Doyle of Leominster, Harding Allen of Barre; 4, George F. Booth of Worcester, Francis Prescott of Grafton; 5, Kimball Colby of Methuen, Charles S. Smith of Lincoln; 6, A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, Mathew Fowler of Haverhill; 7, Harland A. McPhetres of Lynn, Frank Pitrocelli of Lawrence; 8, Harry L. Thayer of Wakefield; 9, William H. Dolben of Somerville, Frank A. Baird of Malden; 10, A. C. Ratchesky of Boston, Saverio Romano of Boston; 11, Charles L. Burrill of Boston, Richard F. Andrews of Boston; 12, Frank L. Brier of Dorchester, Henry S. Clark of Dorchester; 13, Thomas W. White of Newton, John R. Macomber of Framingham; 14, Roger Keith of Brockton, George L. Barnes of Weymouth; 15, Joseph Milliken of Taunton, Benjamin Acornley of Fall River; 16, Eben S. Keith of Bourne, Mark Duff of New Bedford.

Patrician Pecans

The Nut de Luxe

Illustration shows size of these largest of the very finest pecans. Thin shells, easily opened; large, luscious kernels, full of nutriment, easily removed whole. "Patrician Pecans are the finest nuts I ever saw," writes Dr. J. H. Kellogg, head of the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

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STATE CONVENTION UPHOLDS SCHOOLS

Maine Democrats Name Delegates, Adopt Platform

LEWISTON, Me., March 13 (Special)—Use of public funds for sectarian schools was opposed in resolutions passed by the Maine Democratic Party in state convention here yesterday. The convention also went on record against attempts to administer government by oath-bound secret organizations and declared itself for liberty in religious worship and separation of church and state, enforcement of the laws and local self-government.

Delegates and alternates to the presidential convention in New York and six presidential electors were named. The delegates-at-large included four women—Mrs. Susie Skillin of Falmouth, Mrs. Charles Creighton of Thomaston, Mrs. R. O. Elliott of Thomaston, and Mrs. Bertha Campbell of Dover-Foxcroft.

Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth, as chairman of the convention, made the keynote address. He urged repeal of the law prohibiting the transmission of hydroelectric power beyond the borders of the state and urged the further development of Maine's water powers. He favored the League of Nations and participation by the United States in the adjustment of world affairs. With regard to immigration he recommended that aliens should not be admitted beyond the power of the country to assimilate them.

T. H. Caraway, United States Senator from Arkansas, addressed the convention, predicting the greatest victory in the history of the Democratic Party next fall. Referring to the Teapot Dome investigation, he declared that Hugo Stinnes and a group of Germans control the stock in the Sinclair company and that the British are in control of the Doheny company.

William R. Pattangall of Augusta, the probable Democratic candidate for Governor, also spoke, giving considerable attention to the water-power issue. Dan W. Cony of Augusta was re-elected as chairman of the state committee.

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Currant Jelly

HOME-MADE from ripe currants and pure granulated sugar *right on the farm*. Milestone Currant Jelly costs more because it is made in the most expensive way—at home in small quantities without labor-saving machinery, but anyone who knows the flavor of real sharp currant jelly will appreciate the difference at the first taste.

If you would like to try this exclusive epicurean jelly, send me your check for $3 and I will mail you a box containing four 9-oz. moulds, carefully packed, postpaid.

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Milestone Farm - - Southboro, Mass.

BUILDING DESIRED FOR BOSTON Y.W.C.A

Committee to Start Finance Campaign in the Fall

Plans for the erection of a Boston Y. W. C. A. building large enough to unite all the association's activities under one roof were announced at the fifty-seventh anniversary banquet at the Blue Triangle branch on Huntington Avenue last night. Funds for the purchase of the lot have already been donated and the building finance campaign will open in the fall. Robert S. Weeks is chairman of the campaign committee.

The Y. W. C. A. girls' residence at 68 Warrenton Street, which has been in operation for 50 years, was the first building owned by the Y. W. C. A. in the United States. Today, Boston is said to be the only city of its size where the Y. W. C. A. does not own a central activities building. This has handicapped the service program for the benefit of Boston girls, the board of managers and the advisory board announced.

The local association at present is divided between the Warrenton Street residence, the residence at 40 Berkeley Street, the Blue Triangle branch at 97 Huntington Avenue (part of Mechanics Building), which serves as an activities center with small gymnasium and "cramped club rooms," and the administration building at 37½ Beacon Street, where a few transients can be accommodated.

Mrs. John Livingston Grandin Jr., president of the association, presided at the banquet, which was attended by more than 600 officers, guests, and members. The membership of the association is over 4500. A new board of directors was announced as follows:

Until 1927, Mrs. G. W. W. Brewster, Mrs. Howard P. Converse, Mrs. Dudley R. Howe, Mrs. Gordon Hutchins, Mrs. J. Alexander McCord, Miss Paul, Mrs. Max Talbot, Mrs. William F. Warden, Miss Christel W. Wilkins; until 1926, Mrs. Marshall Fabyan; until 1925, Mrs. J. Templeton Coolidge and Mrs. Robert G. Dodge.

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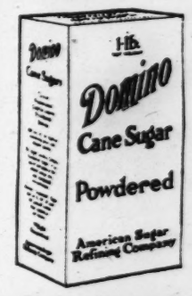

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The great object is to remove film on teeth—that viscous film you feel. Under old methods, much of that film remains. It clings and stays. It becomes discolored, then forms dingy coats. The result is teeth ever clouded and unclean.

Now dental science, after long research, offers ways to remove that film. One disintegrates the film. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Able authorities have approved these methods, after many careful tests. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Leading dentists the world over began to advocate its use. As a result, careful people of some 50 nations are using Pepsodent today.

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CHARGING FRAUD, SUIT IS OPENED TO VOID DOME LEASE

(Continued from Page 1)

any claims within the lands, "knowing well that said claims were worthless."

Then, the bill charges, Mr. Fall by "connivance" arranged for Mr. Sinclair to acquire such quit claims from the Pioneer Oil Company "with intent to stifle competition." It is also recited, Mr. Fall agreed with John C. Shaffer, the newspaper publisher to see, that Mr. Sinclair set apart certain of the leased lands for "the benefit of the said Shaffer."

"By the acts hereinbefore set forth, and other matters," the Government's bill concludes, "Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair did fraudulently and covinously combine, confederate and conspire . . . to defraud the United States of America," and the result of their alleged acts was to get the Teapot Dome lands leased to the Mammoth Oil Company, at "an inadequate, improper and fraudulent consideration."

Mr. Roosevelt Declares Mr. Fall Urged Use of Marines to Protect Teapot Grant

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Turning its attention to the use of marines to clear Teapot Dome of trespassers after it had been leased to Harry F. Sinclair, the oil committee was told today that the order for the marine expedition had been issued at the request of Albert B. Fall.

Theodore Roosevelt, who, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, signed the order, said Mr. Fall had told him President Harding desired that course pursued.

Later, a letter on the subject from Mr. Harding to Mr. Fall, dated June 24, 1922, was put into the record. In it the President said that unless James G. Darden of the Mutual Oil Company withdrew from Teapot, he should be ejected.

Maj.-Gen. John A. LeJeune, commandant of the marine corps, was the first witness in this line of inquiry. He said orders for the action were issued by Mr. Roosevelt. This was in July, 1922, General LeJeune said, and George K. Shuler, then a captain of marines, was selected, after a conference with Mr. Fall, to command the detail sent to Teapot.

Four enlisted men were selected to accompany Captain Shuler, who now is treasurer of New York State. Mr. Roosevelt had ordered that men of "tact and discretion" be chosen, General LeJeune said, so as to avoid trouble.

Captain Shuler telegraphed on Aug. 4 that his mission had been accomplished. Later Mr. Fall wrote the Navy commending the captain for his work.

"Squatters" on the Dome"

Asked whether he did not regard this as an extraordinary use of the marine corps, the General said he did not consider that point at all. He simply obeyed orders.

Mr. Roosevelt testified that the request for the clearing of Teapot Dome came from Mr. Fall, who was quoted as saying he and the President wanted the "squatters" ejected as they were about to take out oil on which the Government would get no royalty.

Mr. Fall told him, Mr. Roosevelt said, that Secretary Josephus Daniels had taken similar action. Mr. Roosevelt did not recall anything "very clearly" about a protest from the Governor of Wyoming against employing force to remove trespassers.

On July 29, 1922, Mr. Roosevelt said, he found a note from Mr. Fall to the effect that "there were trespassers or squatters on the Dome, about to take oil," from which the Government would get no share.

In conversation with him later, the witness continued, Mr. Fall said he and the President wanted some marines sent to put these people off the oil reservation. The Secretary added, he said that he had not expected President Harding to favor the action because one of the men engaged in trespassing was a friend of his. This, however, he declared, made no difference to the President.

Letter to Mr. Christian

In selecting a marine officer for the dudty Mr. Roosevelt declared he had "sought to get some man who would not do anything rash, get into a fight or shoot somebody."

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, read into the Record a letter sent to George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to the President, by H. H. Tammen of the Denver Post, under date of Aug. 1, 1922 characterizing the situation in Teapot Dome as "an awful mess."

Mr. Tammen called Mr. Christian's attention to an article in the Post on the ejection of the Mutual Oil Company from the Teapot. Mr. Christian transmitted the letter to Mr. Fall with a request for material on which to base an answer, and Mr. Fall with a request history of the naval reserve, and a discussion of a legal controversy, raised as to titles upon it.

It was the duty of the navy, the Interior Secretary's reply insisted, to protect the reserves, and, he adder, that the marines were the navy's police force for that purpose. President Harding was acquainted with "a certain gentleman" chiefly concerned in the mutual oil company attempt to secure dome oil, and took a hand himself, the Fall letter indicated, in trying to dissuade his acquaintance from pusuing the enterprise. This "certain gentleman" refused to yield to the President's representations.

Mr. Walsh asked who the "certain gentleman" was but the witness said he didn't know.

POOR MATERIALS HELD ART THREAT

Director Forbes of Fogg Museum Cites Painting Deterioration

"The paintings of some of our modern leading artists may not last more than 50 years because of the use of inferior canvas or pigments, and many of the old masterpieces recently imported to this country are in danger of destruction as the result of improper care," E. W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, said today.

Several years ago the imminence of this peril was realized, Mr. Forbes said, and much research work has been spent by himself and others in this country and in Europe in an effort to find a remedy. He continued:

Experiments by which we expect to evolve methods and treatment which will preserve the art of the present and that of the old masters have been under way in the Fogg Art Museum for some time.

The danger to old paintings lies in the lack of proper care for them. An old Italian masterpiece for instance which was painted 400 years ago and has been in a damp climate, such as that of Italy, when imported to this country and hung in the steam-heated home of some art collector is likely to undergo deterioration. Many of the old paintings have been varnished several times in order to preserve them, but in many cases this varnish after a period of years becomes a source of danger rather than assistance. It often darkens and sometimes disintegrates.

The paintings of many of our leading artists today are subject to a different but none the less important peril. Many of them, due to inferior canvas or qualities of paints, or premature or improper varnishing, have begun to show signs of disintegration after 15 or 20 years.

Our experience has led us into this almost neglected field which may be called the chemistry of painting. The chemical composition of paints, grounds and varnishes, and their reaction to different atmospheric conditions vary greatly, and it is only by careful research work that we hope to be able to prevent an irreparable loss to the human race.

Considerable progress has been made and we are educating here at Harvard, the men in the fine arts classes who are studying to be directors and curators of museums, in the way in which paintings should be cared for.

Owing to the fact that within the last few years many of the art treasures of Europe have been imported to this country the preservation of them falls upon this country as an inescapable responsibility.

GOV. AND MRS. COX JOIN WHITE SHRINE

Throng Sees Elaborate Ceremony in Tremont Temple

About 200 candidates, including Governor and Mrs. Cox, who recently joined Hadassah Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, were initiated into the White Shrine of Jerusalem at an elaborate ceremonial in Tremont Temple, last evening. The work was done under the auspices of Siloam Shrine, No. 3. Seven other shrines participated in the work, and each one sent candidates to Boston, in addition to the 140 that had applied to Siloam.

The ceremonial is an impressively picturesque affair, staged with elaborate costumes and spectacular lighting effects. The colors are white and yellow, so Easter lilies and jonquils were used in profusion last night in the decorations. The White Shrine is a Christian order, based on the life of Christ. The tableaux and settings represent the times of the three wise men of Bethlehem.

The initation ceremony is so elaborate that it is restricted to four each year. Officers of the seven shrines participating in the work, came from Cambridge, Malden, Quincy, Lynn, Salem, Haverhill and New Bedford.

Minnie H. Kennedy, Worthy High Priestess; Guy A. Ham, Watchman of the Shepherds, and Maude E. Riedel, Noble Prophetess, are the three chief officers of Siloam Shrine.

Some of the other prominent members of the Eastern Star who were among the candidates initiated last evening were:

Mrs. Melissa E. Cook of Fitchburg, the first Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in Massachusetts; Mrs. Viola F. Pettee of East Foxboro, Past Grand Matron; Charles W. Kidder of Mattapan, Past Grand Patron, and Mrs. Kidder; Mrs. Edith N. Yont of Allston, Past Matron of Hadassah Chapter and active in the Eastern Star Women's Club, and Mr. Yont; Mrs. Alice M. Wentworth of Needham, Past Matron of Wistaria Chapter and present Deputy Grand Matron; Mrs. Hattie G. Eggleston of Roslindale, Past Matron of Roslindale Chapter; Mrs. Laura A. Stevens of Roslindale, Past Matron of Roslindale Chapter; William E. Taylor of Dedham, Past Patron of Boston Chapter, and Mrs. Taylor, and many others.

Practically all of the present corps of Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star were initiated into the White Shrine, at Springfield, recently. Mrs. Alice Wallace, Past Grand Matron, holds office in the Springfield Shrine. Mrs. Lillian Grover Walch, Past Grand Matron, is the Noble Prophetess of Elzaphan Shrine, No. 6, of Lynn.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER'S YEAR

Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., and subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, show net of $842,077, compared with an operating loss of $675,995 in 1922. It has outstanding 50,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred, par $100, and 175,000 shares of common of no par.

SENATOR DEFENDS SCHOOL AGE BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

from 70 to 75 per cent of children go to work for some other reason than economic necessity.

He said that Settlement houses and the Family Welfare Society of Boston believe that the proposed law would work benefit, rather than harm, to their dependents. That it will pay families to sacrifice a couple of years longer for the benefit of their children, the Senator averred.

The objection that there would not be enough school houses to accommodate the children if the age limit were raised two years, the Senator answered by insisting that if the law is enacted it would be put into effect gradually to give the cities and towns time in which to plan for the necessary buildings. He said that the increased expenditure would not be more than 7 per cent on an average and that these figures were given him by the state department on Education.

"Doubling the total of all expenditures for public schools in 1920 in Massachusetts would have added but one dollar in 10 to the total of all taxes for that year," said Senator Chamberlain. He added: "If the effect of 100 per cent increase would be as slight as that, an increase of seven per cent would have a very small effect indeed upon the tax rate."

Senator Chamberlain, speaking to the statement that this added age for school children, would affect industries seriously, said that Frank Dresser, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, had made the statement positively that industry would soon adjust itself to the changed conditions, and that the cost of production would be very little affected.

It was asserted by the Senator: "In many cases the work done by children can be done by half the number of adults, and already this is being done in a certain textile mill in the western part of this State with no added wage cost.

"Even if the adults are substituted for children, the increase would be but slight since the children form a small percentage of the employees on the payroll of any mill. In more than one-half of the establishments the children constitute less than 10 per cent of the employees and almost nowhere does the percentage go over 20. In some industries, too, machinery can be substituted for the cheap labor of children."

NEW HARVARD RULING AIDS 'SLOW' STUDENTS

A ruling at the last meeting of the administrative board of Harvard University makes it a little less difficult for undergraduates who are on probation for poor marks to return to good standing. Instead of needing C grades in four full courses as in times past, a C grade in one half course will be accepted as substitute for a similar grade in one of the four full courses.

Thus a new freshman or provisional student on probation can rehabilitate himself in April if he can obtain Cs in thre full courses and in one half course. The ruling, it is explained, makes the number of Cs required for relief more nearly equal to the number of Cs neccssary to remain in good standing.

It was also intimated that in view of the policy of limitation recently adopted by the faculty, the chances for readmission of men whose connection had been severed probably would be slighter.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL LAW IS PROTESTED

Rhode Island Bill Would Release Dull Students

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 (Special)—Emphatic opposition to the Hamilton bill by which children between 14 and 16 years of age would be permitted to leave schools when adjudged incapable of additional educational progress, was voiced in a committee hearing at the State House yesterday afternoon. The bill is sponsored by John A. Hamilton, chairman of the House Education Committee.

Henry F. Burt, general secretary of the Society for Organising Charity, Providence, and Thomas G. Pierce of the Consumers' League, led in opposing the bill.

They held that the bill facilitates irresponsibile parents in taking children out of school and putting them to work. Each said that there is a perfectly competent course for the benefit of backward and underprivileged children of 14 and 16 years and such children need special educational attention more instead of less. Mr. Burt raised the point that it would be unsafe to place authority to judge whether a child was capable or not to learn in the hands of any person or committee.

A telegram was read from Miss E. N. Matthews, director of the industrial division, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, objecting to the bill. Because of severe handicap to traffic many persons who desired to be present were unable to attend the hearing and the committee agreed to continue it.

NEW $3,500,000 BRIDGE SOUGHT

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 (Special)—A $3,500,000 bond issue is proposed in the bill of Assemblyman T. Howard Ray of this town, by which it is proposed to submit to the electorate the building of a bridge across the Seekonk River, between East Providence and Providence. A new bridge has been recommended by a special commission. The question of its funding would be decided in the November elections.

WAR'S OUTLAWING DECLARED DEMAND OF ENTIRE COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

giving voice to a widespread public demand.

"We have sought," said Mr. High, "to serve as the channel through which sentiment in favor of the deprofitizing of war might register itself. Needless to say, following the first stand of The Christian Science Monitor for this proposition we have been literally flooded with a nation-wide expression of approval. Newspapers in every state in the Union have given favorable editorial comment to the plan. Individuals and organizations have united their indorsement. There appears to be no definite opposition from any source."

Not a Dissenting Voice

Mr. High told of the recent trip of the editor of The Christian Science Monitor through the Pacific Coast section of the country and of the very strong favorable sentiment he found there. "In some 25 audiences, aggregating a total of over 20,000 people, where this plan was presented by the editor of The Monitor and voted upon there was not a single dissenting vote," Mr. High declared.

Mr. High said further that The Christian Science Monitor had not backed this proposal as a substitute for reasonable preparedness or in competition with any existing organizations, such as the League of Nations, which work for peace. "We believe," said Mr. High, "in the Roosevelt dictum of 'Traveling with anyone who is going our way.'"

AMATEURS PRESENT "THE IMMIGRANT"

A group of amateur actors under the direction of William C. Mason, gave a fine presentation at the Peabody Theater last evening of "The Immigrant," an original play written by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gulesian of Chestnut Hill. This evening the performance will be repeated. The play deals with the rise to prominence of an Armenian youth, who, coming to America penniless and later rejected by Boston society, becomes a power in the world of finance and saves several of his acquaintances from difficulty in money matters.

The immigrant, Hagop Turian, was played by George F. Pearson, and Miss Minden Sewell took the rôle if Mildred Lawrence, the girl who saved Turian from being deported from the United States. Mr. Mason played Officer Olfrien.

The Elizabeth Peabody House Orchestra played Armenian music.

VATICAN-ITALIAN AGREEMENT ALLEGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 13 — Nothing is known in official circles about an agreement which a London newspaper today says has been reached between the Vatican and the Italian Government which the latter surrenders the whole of the Vatican Hill to the Pope, who will henceforth be an independent sovereign guaranteed by the League. The report was first heard some weeks ago, when a prominent League official declared there was nothing in it.

The League's office here is not able to make any statement on the matter when The Christian Science Monitor inquired this morning. A well informed League supporter on the other hand declared that any attempt to bring the League into the mater could only result in splitting the League, and whatever negotiations might be on foot, he did not think they in any way concerned the League.

AUTOMOBILE TAX BILL

The Joint legislative Committee on Taxation reported at the State House yesterday a measure providing for an excise tax on automobiles. The bill is designed to prevent owners of cars from dodging payment of local taxation by taking possession of their new cars after April 1, when the taxes are assessed all over the State.

The bill provides that before an automobile may be registered in the state registration department for its license plate, the owner must get from the board of local assessors in his town or city a permit for which he must pay at least $2 if obtained before or on April 1 and proportionately more as he delays conforming with this law.

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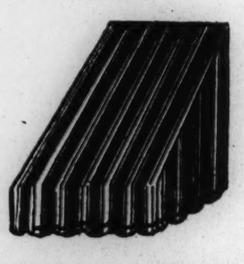
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ODD NUMBERED AUTOS IN TOWN ONE DAY AND EVEN THE NEXT, PLAN TO RELIEVE TRAFFIC JAM

(Continued from Page 1)

acute that some remedial program is imperative. It was here that the above plan was suggested, and while those who are studying it believe, of course, that some criticism may be directed at the idea, there are those who are impressed with it as a manifestation of the magnitude of the problem itself and of the positive efforts being made to solve it.

There runs a fable—of Rufe, who, on threading his way through the woodland paths in the late twilight, glanced over his shoulder to behold a bear. Rufe fled, racing at top speed for a mile or more. Then, thinking to have outlegged his lumbering pursuer utterly, sank panting upon a rock by the roadside to rest. He was beginning to regain his spent breath when a casual sidelong glance revealed the bear perched calmly on another rock a few yards away.

"Well Rufe," amiably began the bear, "we ran some, didn't we?"

"Ya-as Misto Bar," chattered Rufe, "we suttinly did—but we didn't run nuffin like what we's gwine to run."

A Million by 1930

And so with Boston. Serious as are its traffic troubles now, they are nothing compared with what they will be in a few years. It is estimated that there will be registered in Massachusetts at least 1,000,000 automobiles in 1930 as against some half million now.

Under the leadership of John H. L. Noyes, chairman of the Board of Boston Street Commissioners, in which is vested the legislative power to control the streets of the city and with which all regulatory action must originate, the campaign for correction will be prosecuted.

Mr. Noyes has made a thorough analysis of the situation and from now on proposes to have formulated and adopted a broad and comprehensive traffic control policy. To this end he will call a conference in the near future to which will be invited representatives of all the varied interests of the city.

Organizations and individuals who have heretofore been inclined to advance their ideas with the view of obtaining the full credit for them are today showing a disposition to subordinate their personal prides and prejudices for the good of the community, and it is this attitude that makes the coming conference full of promise.

With a two-year study made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston and Massachusetts Real Estate exchanges now completed and their findings about to be incorporated into a report; with the recommendations of the City Planning Board already put forth; with the great amount of investigation constantly being carried on under the direction of Mr. Noyes of the street commission, and with the avowed purpose of the commissioner to co-ordinate and correlate all the facts, Boston at last appears to be on the right track.

There are some popular misconceptions about the problem itself. The man in the street, perceiving the situation, believes the streets are being used as garages. He would prohibit all parking except to a few types of vehicles that have legitimate reasons for doing so. He believes that drastic parking and exclusion measures would meet the difficulty.

Many share this man's view. Many others do not. For example, the joint traffic board's investigation, so far as it has gone, reveals a marked use of the streets for legitimate business. At places where a count has been made, 60 to 95 per cent of parked cars are parked for an hour or less. Mr. Noyes, on the other hand, believes that there is an all-day abuse of parking privileges on the part of from 1500 to 2000 cars.

Another point that is not readily grasped by the public is that short parking periods do not relieve congestion. The theory is that a car standing in the same spot all day is of less hindrance to traffic than cars that are constantly wheeling in and out.

Widenings Too Costly

In the attempt to lay down a constructive policy one encounters a disconcerting set of facts. An area bounded by Leverett, Brighton, Lowell, Minot, Nashua, Causeway, Commercial, Atlantic Avenue, Kneeland, Stuart, Tremont, Park and Beacon streets contains .88 square miles, of which .37 is taken up with streets. There are 34.6 linear miles of streets in the territory, the street area being 40 per cent larger than in any other city of the United States. The area of the Common is subtracted.

As Mr. Noyes points out, any street reconstruction program of sufficient proportions to make an impression on the problem immediately encounters property damages so great as to make such consideration impossible. Generally speaking, the more land that is taken for street widening the more taxable real estate is destroyed.

Students of Boston's traffic situation are practically agreed that there are three necessary angles of approach—namely, street regulations, street construction, and alteration and the expansion of the city.

Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, recommends a traffic court. He believes it would contribute to the better administration of traffic regulation in that it could more intelligently and expeditiously deal with traffic violations. He is supported in his view by the street commissioner and the citizens' traffic committee. Co-operation on the part of the public is needed and a campaign of education to that end would be most helpful, in Mr. Wilson's opinion. Street traffic regulations revised on Feb. 1 have only brought about partial relief.

Mr. Noyes' program comprises three outstanding features. For one thing he would establish a system of lights and signal towers that would make it possible to move traffic in larger units. This would be supplemented by some underground construction such as tunnels under Tremont Street connecting with subway station thus eliminating the holding up of traffic between Scollay Square and Boylston Street. An average of 11 minutes is lost by the motorist between these points, says Mr. Noyes.

This involves economic loss. Chicago figured that a similar situation cost that city millions. Mr. Noyes also believes in arcading as a means of furnishing more highway space without destroying assessable property. He thinks this can be done at some points to great advantage. Another of his themes is the untangling of the market district. He would move the wholesale market to the outskirts of the city, leaving the present market for retail business for which it was originally intended. Now it is a distributing point and its fruit and produce is being constantly transported along Atlantic Avenue by the Union Freight line. Relocation would relieve this congestion and give the 100-foot Atlantic Avenue to the city for a highway open to vehicular traffic 24 hours a day, he believes.

Mr. Noyes does not wish his plan to be considered as a part of a decentralization policy. Geographical limits are arbitrarily defined. The problem is, he says, not how to spread the city out but how to maintain it as it is.

Cities Parking Abuses

As to parking the commissioner is convinced the all-day abuse is a factor. His investigations show, he says, that from 1000 to 1500 employees of different concerns drive to work in the morning, park their cars somewhere in the streets, and leave them there all day. These numbers are increasing with the increase in the number of machines. The names of workers using the streets for garages will be turned over to their employers, who will be asked to co-operate in correcting this situation.

Mr. Noyes is not in favor of drastic parking regulations except as they apply to this class of people. Trucks have a right on the streets. So have pleasure cars, so-called. They mean business to the business man and any dicrimination against them operates against the merchant, says the commissioner.

A controversial factor enters. The interests of the downtown merchant who regards his section as the fixed center of the city's retail business and those who are developing the Park Square section with a view to decentralization must be harmonized. This adds to the delicacy of restricting downtown parking privileges. A plan consistent with all these interests is the aim.

Two years ago the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston and Massachusetts real estate exchanges jointly selected a committee of which Gifford LeClear, Boston engineer and architect, was made chairman, to go into the traffic question. The work is now done and whatever other convictions the committee has arrived at its members are agreed on three general propositions: that pleasure cars have a legitimate business in congested areas; that there is no use to relieve congestion by stopping traffic; that what is wanted is speeded-up, controlled traffic—not empty streets. And so these investigators have thrown overboard all plans based on arbitrary restriction of legitimate traffic.

Additional garages have been suggested. The traffic committee finds that from 6000 to 10,000 cars are parked in the city at one time. How many garages would be necessary?

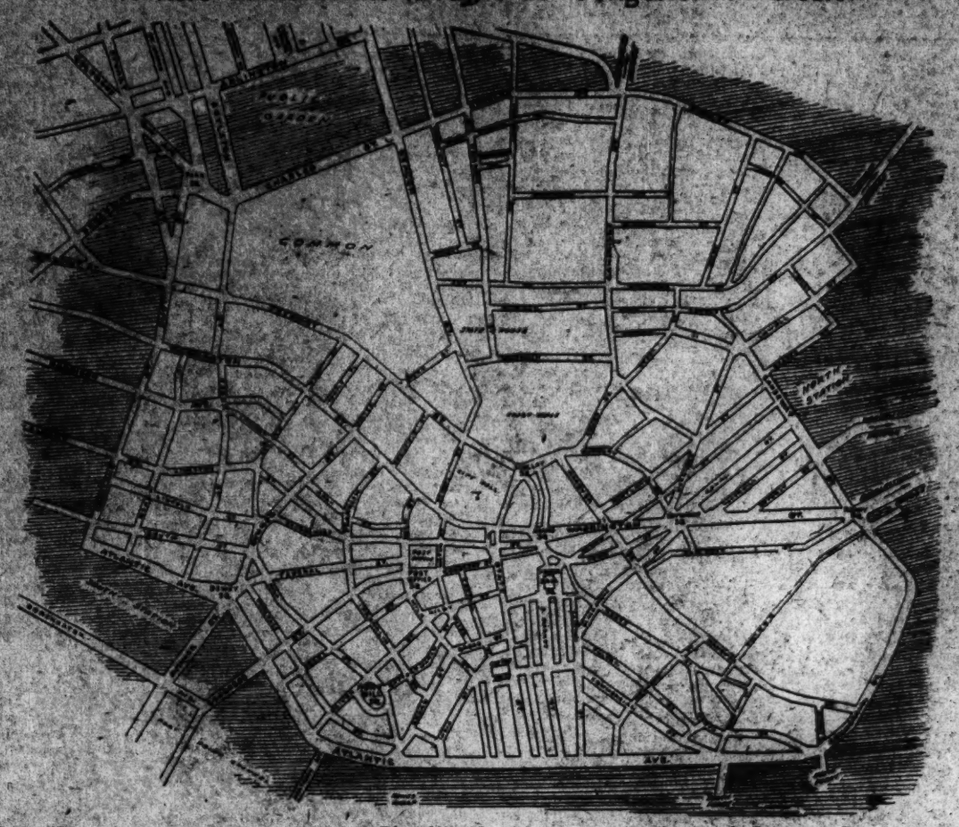
Helpful data has been obtained from other cities, especially with relation to towers and signalling systems. The joint committee is in accord with the street commissioner as to the value of these devices, and is for them whether they are synchronized or not.

The joint investigators find great merit in the Court and Cambridge Street widening project, which will enable the motorist to go from the Old State House, for instance, to the Esplanade or the West Boston bridge with dispatch. The committee will recommend "no parking" in certain streets, but which ones are not divulged. More one-way streets will be urged.

The finishing touches to the program are contributed by the City Planning Board. Its contribution is embodied in a bill now before the Legislature which provides for a comprehensive street plan for the downtown section of the city, consisting of an intermediate thoroughfare 100 feet wide throughout from the intersection of Washington and Kneeland streets to Charles Street and the viaduct bridge.

While this bill, presented to the Legislature by Mayor James M. Curley, is hardly expected to pass at the present time, it constitutes a part of the traffic treatment and at the coming conference will be presented.

Where Automobile Traffic Is Congested in Boston



It Is Within This Area That the Proposed Plan Would Admit Only Odd-Numbered Cars One Day and Even-Numbered the Next

CAMBRIDGE RAISES PAY OF ITS SERVANTS

Salary increases of from $500 to $1200 a year have been granted to Cambridge city officials, and the wages of policemen and firemen have been raised $1 a day, as the result of an ordinance passed last evening by the Cambridge City Council. The council's action came after Mayor Edward W. Quinn had recommended a pay increase of 50 cents a day for each police patrolman and each private in the fire department.

The city assessors will be the chief beneficiaries under the new scale, their salaries having jumped from $2800 to $4000 a year. The chief of police and chief of the fire departmnet will each receive $3800 yearly, instead of $3000 as heretofore.

MILL OFFICES MOVED TO PLANT

CROMPTON, R. I., March 13 (Special)—The Crompton Company, which has maintained offices at Providence for half a century, with its mills here, has abandoned an expensive suite and moved its business force to this village. The company will continue to market through a sales company in New York, but will administrate through main offices adjacent to the plant. They will be housed in the Tiffany mansion, an old colonial structure.

SHOE PLANT SHUTS DOWN

BROCKTON, Mass., March 13—The No. 2 factory of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company was shut down today for an indefinite period, throwing 200 workers out of employment. Lack of orders was given as the reason.

PRANG CENTENARY TO HONOR RICHTER

Exercises in Roxbury Postponed to Next Tuesday

The exercises which were to have been held yesterday at the Louis Prang School in Bartlett Street, Roxbury, to mark the centenary of Louis Prang, one of the greatest of the color printers, were postponed until March 18, from 11 to 12. Postponement brings the exercises to the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Max Richter, Louis Prang's close friend.

Louis Prang was a native of Breslau, Germany, and took conspicuous place in the revolutionary movement there in 1848. He emigrated in 1850 to the United States, where he settled, in Boston. His career in this country was successively marked by achievement as a wood engraver, as lithographer and as a publisher. His specialty was color prints, in the making of which he is conceded by educators to have been without a peer in contemporary times. He took for his subjects famous oil paintings primarily, choosing less important works of art for other groups of work. He also originated the Louis Prang method of art instruction, which is used in the public secondary schools, and in 1861 he started the publishing business by means of which he distributed all the books and materials utilized in following his method of study.

The exercises at the Prang school have been arranged in order that Mrs. Mary Dana Prang, the widow, who is an authority on art, and her daughter, Mrs. Karl F. Heinzen, may place Prang prints in the rooms of the school. The subjects have been chosen with an especial attention to their adaptability to the mood of children and will include landscapes and groups of children.

STATE TO REVISE EDUCATION LAWS

Connecticut Commission Invites Suggestions From Public

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13 (Special)—Persons interested in the development of Connecticut's educational system plan to go before the 1925 session of the General Assembly with a clear and thoroughly understood program of new legislation and at the same time to present such bills as are necessary for the revision and codification of the existing laws relating to educational matters.

At the past session of the General Assembly a commission was appointed to prepare such a program of legislation, and on March 20 this commission will hold its first public hearing at the state Capitol for the consideration of legislative suggestions from anyone who cares to appear.

Senator Charles M. Bakewell, a professor at Yale University and chairman of the committee, has expressed the hope that the small towns will be especially well represented at this hearing and that they will present their peculiar education problems.

This committee has held many sessions since last July and is now ready to hear suggestions from the general public. Proposals for innovations or grievances arising from the administration of present laws will be welcomed by the committee.

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MISS JOSEPHINE BRAUBERNARD, buyer for The Josephine Shop, Cleveland, Ohio, has sailed for Europe. She will visit the art centers of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, France and England. Many of the articles which she will select will arrive in time for June weddings.
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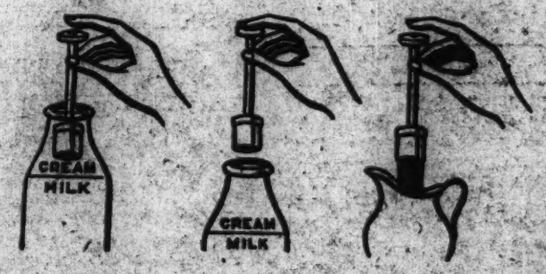

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Fifth Concert of the Royal Philharmonic

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23—Economy is not necessarily a drawback. Plenty of interesting music exists for small orchestras. With Goossens to conduct and picked players to perform, the fifth concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society (Queen's Hall, Feb. 21) might have been one long delight. As it was it came near one long dullness. An injudicious assortment of works and a curious languor in their presentment lowered the vitality of the whole scheme.

Miss Jelly D'Aranyi's performance of Mozart's Concerto in D major for violin and orchestra was the joyful exception. Her technique was irreproachable, her tone often reminiscent of the great Joachim. Her purity and firmness of style too had something of his, while her waywardness (which on some occasions has been as distracting as delicious) was here curbed within the limits proper to Mozart. Withal she was very much herself, and the concerto—especially the finale—sparkled with demure wit.

Another enjoyable performance—this time a quasi-novelty—was the Fugal Concerto for flute, oboe and strings by Holst. But the music is not Holst at his best. Clever, concise, and wise, it leaves a feeling of unsettlement, possibly because the first and third movements start as large scale expositions, proceed on the assumption of length, and then suddenly dwindle and cease to be.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sinfonietta on Russian Themes," Op. 31, opened the program. A neat, naïve, negligible work, nicely played under Goossens, for which one hearing was enough! Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" gave the reverse of the coin; a work of which one never tires, however odd the performance. This began with a wonderful pianissimo emergence from silence but unfortunately continued like a sleepy gossamer till near the end, sprang to a golden climax and then dropped again to lassitude. A conductor's stunt, not a composer's fulfillment!

In Stravinsky's new arrangement of his "Fire Bird" suite for orchestra Goossens got all the color and rich clamor that the score requires. But this "Fire Bird" grows tame with time. M. M. S.

Mr. Sokoloff Returns to Cleveland Orchestra

CLEVELAND, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Nikolai Sokoloff's first concert since his return from London was made the occasion tonight of an ovation. As he mounted the desk he was greeted by a tusch from the orchestra and by sustained applause from an audience that almost filled the large Masonic Hall to the roof. There was a wreath in salutation to his London success.

The program was one that has proved popular with Cleveland Orchestra audiences. It was the first of the annual pair of concerts devoted exclusively to the writings of Tschaikowsky, and comprised the "Pathetic" Symphony, the complete "Nutcracker" Suite, and the "1812" Overture.

There came, for a staid, self-contained Cleveland audience, an amazing manifestation, following the heroic "1812." The orchestra had been augmented by a brass band and by artillery percussion, and as the last thunder of the orchestra ceased, and while the smoke from the guns off stage dropped a thin curtain between the players and the audience, scores rose to their feet. The sound of cheers came from the balcony. The conductor returned to the stage again and again and finally signalled the orchestra to rise.

Sokoloff as an interpreter of Tschaikowsky has been in other seasons the topic for more than a few reviews. He possesses the Russian thought and the Russian lyrical intention. The message of Tschaikowsky is spoken in his own language. And to this racial understanding there is the added gift of building climactic structures of tone materials, of the quick sense of musical color, of building architectonic edifices of strength and loveliness. F. M. B.

Eleventh Program of Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, Mich., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The eleventh pair of symphony concerts, given March 6 and 7, differed from all preceding ones in character. The program was light almost to the point of "popularity." Nevertheless it was thoroughly enjoyable and was not an unwelcome change from the regular order.

Two sketches, entitled "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" and "Summer Night on the River," by Delius, were exquisitely conceived salon pieces, written in the modern mode, plaintively and delicately sentimental, offering a palette of pastel shades which Mr. Gabrilowitsch manipulated with the hand of an artist. It would be impossible to imagine a more entrancing diminuendo than that at the end of the second piece. One found the ear unable to discern when tone ceased and became a mere vibration.

The "Intermezzi Goldoniani" for string orchestra by Bossi, six in number, were enjoyable and interesting. What was lacking in content was made up for in virtuosity, the orchestra playing with a finish, charm and technical skill worthy of the finest solo musicians. In appreciation of their extraordinary performance, they were given rousing applause.

Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture was followed by the Moszkowsky Concerto in E major for piano and orchestra, with Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler at the piano. This was her first appearance in Detroit for many years. That she is still among the foremost of women pianists is undeniable and she scored brilliantly in both her principal offering and the Scharto from the Litolff Concerto which she played as an encore. The latter she has made peculiarly and distinctly her own and it was even more vociferously applauded than was the first work.

B. K. W.

"The Song of the Earth" Presented in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—If Fritz Reiner had ever entertained a doubt as to the respect and affectionate appreciation of his Cincinnati audiences it would surely have been dispelled at last Saturday night's concert, when he presented "The Song of the Earth" by Gustav Mahler. The same work on Friday afternoon was received with enthusiasm and the assisting soloists were greeted with applause, but on Saturday night a capacity audience listened with the utmost interest, and in a creative silence, to the unfolding of the lengthy number, and after having applauded the soloists and the music, recalled Mr. Reiner himself to the stand. He had retired while the soloists were being recalled, and when he appeared again the audience spontaneously broke forth; strepitosments, and many calls of "bravo" were heard. Mr. Reiner graciously accepted the honor, which he immediately shared with the orchestra, bidding them rise to receive the musical accolade.

The "Lied von der Erde," which Gustav Mahler himself never heard, was given a thorough and faithful presentation. The orchestra, which included even a mandolin, was entirely unrecognizable in its seating for better effects; cellists, for example, to the right of the conductor; violas in front of him; wood-winds to the right; tympani, far over on the left. The result justified the change—and Mahler said once at least, "There is no such thing as tradition, only genius and stupidity."

Paul Stephan, who modestly calls his biography of Gustav Mahler a "study," cites Mahler as saying that "in every performance the work must be born again." It is not too much to say that this was exactly what happened, or seemed to have happened, on the occasion under review. The old and new Chinese poems which Hans Bethge had arranged under the general title, "Die Chinesische Flöete," and which Mahler had received from his friend, Dr. Theobald Pollak, seemed to live again in the music. The composer rearranged them here and there, and used them as adjuncts to the orchestral portrayal. The way in which—especially in the last one—the voice enters almost as recitative or soliloquy, leaving off for a considerable time, then re-entering, was most effective and affecting, and the recurring "ewig" at the close, softly and deeply, as if discerning the roots of things, left an impression not often experienced.

Chances for contrast are many; the song of the first poem, with its insistent "Dunkel ist das Leben, ist der Tod"; the exotic charm of the second—the song of the lonely one in autumn; the third, of Youth, with its porcelain pavilion where friends sit pleasantly—its reflection in the water, the reflected images suggested by the minor mood; the fourth, "Of Beauty," with young girls plucking flowers by the wayside, and boys exercising their horses by the water's edge and the resultant trembling of agitated hearts; and so on—these were given full pay by the orchestra under Mr. Reiner's microscopic attention to detail coordinated with a breadth of imaginative vision. Paradoxical? Perhaps, nevertheless true.

When some of us saw the other number of the program, "Symphony No. 1, Beethoven," the thought came: "Why such an anti-climax?" Afterward the thought was changed to: "What else could have been played there?" The present writer put the question to the conductor and he replied, "The Second Symphony of Beethoven would have done just as well."

The assisting artists were Miss Alma Beck and Dan Beddoe, both of whom are great favorites in Cincinnati and both of whom added laurels on this occasion to their already gracefully worn wreaths. K.

Architecture

Modern Trends of French Architecture

Paris, Feb. 23
Special Correspondence

EXHIBITIONS of painting occupy such a wide place in the artistic movement that less importance is attached to architecture, an art which comes into our daily life, and with which we are in constant contact. No law obliges anyone to visit the annual salons, to buy pictures or books, to go and hear music. But in our civilization it is impossible to do without houses or even to escape the sight of houses.

True, architecture has been lying dormant for nearly a century. But there is, at this moment, a great will for creation and not copying, for inventing and not plagiarizing, for going ahead instead of looking behind. The Paris exhibition of 1925 will stimulate these efforts. A group of architects in Paris who have struggled for the triumph of their doctrines have formed a society. They may have to strive hard but they are determined to win.

The ideas adopted by all the young architects that have liberated themselves from the routine of the school are kindred to the ideas of all the great architects of all epochs. They insist on the necessity of the perfect adaptation of the work to the needs. An edifice, an object, is conceived with a determined aim. The shape of a building must derive from the use it is destined to and its exterior aspect must be defined by the internal disposition. A façade, purely decorative, with no connection with the interior is altogether wrong.

In the reaction against academies which imposes the use of certain forms reputed beautiful, and against the too extensive employment of ornamentation, the young architects tend systematically to reject all ornaments, to employ only smooth and bare façades, to find the elements of beauty merely in the proportions and in the relation of volumes.

Such are the essential ideas expressed by two great architects—Berlage and Henry van de Velde—in their writings. But while Van de Velde has worked almost exclusively for a rich and aristocratic public, Berlage is guided by the Socialist thought. He expresses the opinion that we are living in a period of decadence, in an epoch where there is no style, and where there is no veritable culture. He says that as whole generations must collaborate to the development of an art, it is absolutely necessary that they should believe in it.

And where could have the nineteenth century found this belief in the absence of all spiritual solidarity? It was the century of subjectivism; that is to say, the individualism of the Renaissance degenerated under the influence of the capitalist regime. The arts were cultivated, but they were united by no link. Art must not be free, says M. Berlage. The freedom of art is a consequence of the ideas born from the Renaissance and which have chiefly brought about the predominance of painting over the other arts. The research for picturesque effects became the aim of all work of art. Personal fantasy was set loose and made for the decadence of the nineteenth century.

Architecture at all epochs which have been dominated by collective thought and have had a culture has taken precedence of the other arts which were grouped around it. It should be the same in modern society and such a movement begins to be felt in art as it is in politics. "As this movement mingles with the proletarian movement, this fourth epoch of culture could be called the proletarian period and proletarian art the arts which will be its consequence." Already architecture "energetically strives to reconquer its leading place in the largest sense of the word. But it must not be forgotten that the strife is all the harder because architecture entirely depends upon social factors."

Berlage arrives at this conclusion, that the bloom of a new artistic collective efflorescence which could be compared to that of ancient Greece or to that of the Middle Ages is intimately linked to the development of the society in which there is greater consciousness of interdependence and solidarity.

The annual exhibition at the Providence Art Club, now open, includes paintings by Nikolai Feshin, Willard Metcalf, Harry Vincent, Lillian Genth, Van Dearing Perrine, Hobart Nichols, Harry Lieth-Ross, William Ritchel, Horatio Walker, Howard McCormick, Herbert Meyer and Gerald Leake. Etchings by Arthur W. Heintzelman and wood engravings by William G. Watt are also shown.

The eighteenth annual exhibition at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., of American paintings and small bronzes opens in April. There will be special memorial shows of paintings by William Morris Hunt and Joseph de Camp of Boston and by Sir J. J. Shannon of London.

The contract of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been renewed for five years until May, 1929.

Artists New and Old in New York Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 12

PAMELA BIANCO is growing up, and so is her art. The fairy-tale pictures that put her among the child wonders some years ago are giving place to the more sophisticated musings of sweet 16. Her sturdier talents have found out the deep-toned oil medium and the three score paintings now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries are ample proof of its fitness in the normal and progressive scheme of things. Most of them have been done in America, within the last two years, small studies of flowers and fruit, glimpses of city roofs or New England countryside, passing commentaries on life in general done with a sharp eye for pictorial and decorative possibilities. Her technique is akin to the neo-primitives of today, with the special zest of well-felt line and subtlety of color that her own individual perceptiveness supplies. While the modern idiom is followed in respect to composition and complexion, there is always something unique in Miss Bianco's painting, something that is compounded of good taste, delicate imagination, and sound craftsmanship. It is a charming exhibition.

H. Varnum Poor is at the Montross Galleries with an exhibition of decorated pottery that only strengthens his claim to local leadership in this art. How many rivals he has for ceramic blue ribbons it would be hard to say, but it is extremely doubtful if the ranks of the modernists in any land contain a more successful exponent of present-day design than this painter-potter. Throughout this new series runs the same flowing line and inventive novelty of form that have always characterized his work. Mr. Poor harks back to the great days in Italy and Persia when the supple brush of the decorator laid across the lustrous grounds of tile a web of swiftly summarized forms, instinct with romantic fancy and full of quaint and novel turns. Here is again a designer, not only able with the brush, but thoroughly versed in the full possibilities of his craft, bringing from the fiery depths of the kiln a succession of shapes and textures that are the fruits of understanding. Another most interesting exhibition.

The "old guard" that has battled so long and valiantly for modernism in New York is rallying at the Anderson Galleries just now where Alfred Stieglitz' newest photographs and Georgia O'Keeffe's latest paintings and drawings are to be seen. This is Mr. Stieglitz' third exhibition of photography and coincides with the recent award of the Progress Medal made him by the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain for "great services rendered to photography." His well-known predilection for rare and subtle shades of beauty has resulted in giving his camera an extra tilt, leaving just a fringe of things terrestrial within focus and aiming principally at the open sky. A new layer of loveliness comes to light in these "Songs of the Sky," where scudding vapors and aerial profundities are recorded with so much more than the mere intelligence of the machine. Mr. Stieglitz weaves all manner of interesting interpretations and ideas into his cloud portraits, as anyone is entitled to do who loves to watch the heavens, and in a sequence of photographs which he calls the portrait of "R. N. R." he bears out the old Eastern saying that if you aim at the sky, you may hit the top of a tree. The personal equation has its counterpart in six views of wind-tipped trees. In quality of design and chiaroscuro this eminent photographer has done nothing finer than these small almost cameo-like transcriptions of the heavenly hosts.

Miss O'Keeffe has shown before in these galleries, but for some reason her present work does not measure up to what she has shown on other occasions. While she renders her flowers and fruits, her abstractions and color charting is much the same vein as before, a certain triteness and conventionality belittle her talents and restrict the flutter fancy of her thought. Here is an etuely art at best; like the prism it needs plenty of sunlight to bring out the hidden colors. The little sparks of fresh and original appreciation for beauty do not fly up this year with the snap that one would like to see, but there is much fluctuation abroad these days and that it should manifest in the studios now and then is not at all surprising.

Childe Hassam displays a novel group of canvases at the Rehn Galleries, in which the delights of the ancient and honorable game of golf are set forth from the more or less topographical viewpoint of a bystander. The teeing ground, the fairway, the verdant and velvety precinct of the cup, the sandy bunker, and the unlovely no-man's land are crisply portrayed in Mr. Hassam's most summery style. The gentle roll of the Long Island courses have tempted him forth to pictorial battle and the outcome is in most cases without question in the artist's favor. The figures that dot the links or make foreground notes in the teeing parties are not quite as happy as might be wished, and Mr. Hassam has on several occasions done great injustice to the game by painting the tempting white target the size of a tennis ball, a fact no amount of poetic license can gloss over. But the real charm of the game, that memory of sunny slope and heathery hillside, cloud flecked sky and blithe buoyant breeze that outlasts the canniest stroke or most staggering score, is caught here by the painter's art and individualized. Some water colors, done here and there in odd corners of the New England states, show a new sense of stroke and style; a very smart and ingratiating touch is coming to the fore in Mr. Hassam's work, giving his pictures an even more airy and authentic charm.

A rising modernist appears in the person of John Carroll, who is exhibiting at the Daniel Gallery. His talent is definite and individual, vibrant with color sense and tinged with pictorial enthusiasm. Many loose threads need to be bound into the strands of his painting before it stand the stress and strain of critical analysis, but the portraits and landscapes now on view are most promising.

At the Sterner Galleries an exhibition of portrait drawings in color by Frances Delehanty is attracting much attention. Apart from the many notabilities portrayed, the appeal of the freshly drawn and delicately colored heads is undeniable, and apart from the interest in many notabilities portrayed, the sure craftsmanship and good taste shown in these drawings is of a very high order.

The Milch Galleries show an exhibition of recent landscapes by Willard Metcalfe, done in his well-known manner. The Macbeth Galleries have a group of canvases by Frank Duveneck, from the collection of the artist's family and hardly calculated to enhance his reputation, and an attractive showing of landscapes by Victor Higgins, dealing decoratively with the picturesqueness of New Mexico. R. F.

As Amy Lowell Sees Carl Sandburg

A brass floor lamp is brought on the platform 20 minutes after the reading is announced to begin. Soon there is a swish of silk and Amy Lowell walks briskly in. So the lecture on Carl Sandburg began yesterday afternoon at the Public Library, Boston. Miss Lowell quickly adjusts the light, has a big table put before her, because Mr. Sandburg has written so many books, sees that the pitcher of water and glass are at hand and then begins.

With her "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry" as a textbook—and she confesses she has to refer to it often for no one forgets faster what he writes than she does—she covers his life vigorously, gives an explanation of cadenced verse in general, of Mr. Sandburg's development of it, and presents her confutations of his Socialism. On the latter point she says that she believes he is turning unconsciously more and more from that or any other kind of ideology to fancy.

Mr. Sandburg was in Boston recently, she informs the audience, seeking documentary information at the Massachusetts Historical Society library for a forthcoming life of Abraham Lincoln. She talked with him of this new venture into biography, and from what he said she thinks that this will be a book to watch for.

Miss Lowell told many anecdotes of the mid-west poet, one of the way she met him first. She was in Chicago lecturing. The telephone bell rang and she answered. "Hello, Amy Lowell," some one said. "I am Carl Sandburg. How soon can I see you?" "As soon as you can get here," she answered. Of course, she commented, although this was many years ago, they had read each other's work long before.

No poet, according to Miss Lowell, reads his own poetry with more grace or imagination than Carl Sandburg. She has heard him do it for hours on end, but she does not attempt to imitate him. "I shall read him in my own way," she says. "It is a way, but I should hate to have him let loose among my poems." And Amy Lowell's Carl Sandburg is not a Socialist, not a hand worker; he is, as she expressed it, "a Martian set down on earth who seeks everything." He is one who "can bring the thing down to us from the empyrean like a balloon, and then send it back."

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WOMEN PROMOTE REFORMS AND ART

Club Federation Emphasizes Law Enforcement, and Garden Week April 20 to 26

Greater respect for law and more enforcement of law, an anti-narcotic campaign, observance of National Garden Week from April 20 to 26 and art education through ownership, are four issues which, with the promotion of world peace now well under way, are being emphasized by the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the present time and urged for like action upon state and local organizations, according to information received in Boston today from the general headquarters.

Co-operation with the United States Government plan of international control of narcotics at the source of supply; requests to Congress that it name a congressional committee to study all phases of the drug evil and to make report of its findings; and the launching of a campaign in every community for the purpose of teaching in schools, factories and other places the evil effects of the use of narcotics, is the three-fold program of the nation-wide drive the federation has begun against the drug evil.

Six Regional Chairmen

Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York City, chairman of the public welfare and anti-narcotic committee, has appointed six regional chairmen, assigning each to a group of states in which to organize the work. This will be confined at first to the seacoast, Great Lakes and frontier states.

Mrs. R. C. McCredie of Sunnyside, Wash., has the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis, Mo., has the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lee Joseph of San Antonio, Tex., has Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina. Mrs. Charles H. Toll of Glendale, Calif., has California, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico. The New England States are under the chairmanship of Dr. Anna C. Palmer of Milton, Mass. Mrs. Rudolph M. Binder of East Orange, N. J., has New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. Winter's Message

Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, president of the federation, says in a message to members:

Undoubtedly law enforcement is one of the greatest issues before us. This means not only the Prohibition Amendment, violation of which is undermining the respect for law and order in every community, but it stretches out into all forms of crime and punishment.

When we realize that in New York alone in 1921 there were 260 capital offenses and only three convictions in the first degree; when we know that thieves, swindlers and frauds rob us of more than $2,500,000,000 every year in addition to what bootleggers and grafters get out of us, we cannot escape the fact that we are far down in the scale of civilization so far as law and execution of law is concerned. And yet law is the first requisite of a self-governing democracy if it is to live.

Garden Week Programs

Garden week programs have been prepared to give the people of every community an opportunity to take part and to emphasize some of the many phases of gardening in its relation to the home and the life of the community. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, writes: "Gardening adds to our understanding and appreciation of life. It builds self-respect in the individual and the community, and it may become an ennobling avocation and form of public service."

The object of the art movement is to bring an appreciation of real art with all its refining influences to "Main Street." It includes exhibitions of the best art as such, and it also includes window displays. Through "buy-a-painting week," it is hoped to place at least one work of art in every woman's club in the United States and so far as possible in every home, "as it is through ownership of the best and constant association with the best that one learns to love the best in art," Mrs. V. S. Berry, federation chairman of fine arts, says.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION AIMS AT NATIONS' AMITY AND PEACE

Boston Branch Tenders Reception to Mr. Trevelyan, and Dean C. T. Fry of England, at Architectural Club

George Macaulay Trevelyan, historian, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Very Rev. C. T. Fry, dean of Lincoln Cathedral, England, were guests of honor of the English Speaking Union, Boston Branch, at a reception at the Boston Architectural Club yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Trevelyan, who is giving a course of the Lowell lectures in Boston on historical publications, wrote one on the ton; is the author of many books of interest, among them "England in the Age of Wycliffe," "England Under the Stuarts," "Life of John Bright," and "Scenes From Italy's War." He is a grandnephew of Lord Macaulay, the historian, and son of Sir George O. Trevelyan, who, among other his- "American Revolution."

Mutual Understanding Sought

The reception was given not only to do honor to English men of letters and distinction, but as a means of acquainting English and American men and women with each other with the definite object of bringing about a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the people of each country for those of the other, to the end, not only of establishing closer relationships but minimizing the possibility of future war.

During the winter the headquarters of the Boston Branch at 51A Charles Street has been the scene of many gatherings of English and Americans that have operated to the distinct advantage of the intellectual and social life of the city at the same time that it has crumbled to bits walls of misunderstanding or ignorance on the one side or the other that have tended to keep two peoples apart.

Notable visitors coming to the city unheralded who have found their way to the attractive rooms of the union have been brought in contact with Americans of like interests or attainments. Sometimes addresses before educational groups or at colleges and universities, clubs, and so on have been arranged. Sometimes activities have been purely social, but aside from the personal service, American and English friendships have been formed, to the advantage of both countries.

Real Gains Seen

Going quietly on from day to day, doing the thing that comes to hand, as it comes, it is believed by those who are close to the work that a very real gain has been made toward the achievement of international friendship.

As one visitor from Scotland wrote back: "The gratitude which my own little circle of home people feel toward your Nation since I have met with so much kindness there, will, I am sure, spread with the growth of the English Speaking Union from a tiny ripple, such as an unknown individual like myself, can start, to a great wave and eventually a strong tide."

R. Clipston Sturgis is chairman of the Boston branch; Carl T. Keller, secretary; Allan Forbes, treasurer, and Miss Mabel I. Otis, executive secretary.

NEW ENGLAND MILK POOL IS ADVOCATED

Representatives of Producers and Distributors Confer Over "Milk War"

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 13 (Special)—A regional milk pool, applied throughout New England, to supersede the existing organization of milk producers and a plan to abolish poor-producing dairy cows and raise the price of "cow beef" were outstanding proposals at a conference of milk producers and distributors' representatives, which opened here today, and which was called for the purpose of discussing the "milk war."

That a radical and serious reverse has taken place in the dairying situation in recent months was the burden of testimony brought by leading farmers and specialists gathered here from various parts of New England to discuss the problem.

Declaring that the New England Milk Producers' Association has failed after a temporary promise of success, Glenn C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, said there was only one route to salvation for the farmer, and that was in uniting loyally and resolutely in a dairying pool of New England-wide scope. The advice to raise better stock and engage in a merciless elimination of poor animals from the herds was given by E. H. Thomson, head of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

The meeting, which opened at 10 o'clock this morning, was addressed by Mr. Sevey in part as follows:

The New England Milk Producers' Association has recognized the fact that local and state lines are only incidental in this struggle, and from the beginning it has had marked respect for economic laws. As a result of its being formed, we witnessed an era of reasonable prosperity in dairying. New England led the country in prices. The number of dairy cattle increased, even in the Boston district. In truth, prices ruled at a level that attracted distant milk in increasing volume.

This, while a testimonial to the N. E. M. P. A., nevertheless foreshadowed its downfall. Its weakness lies in its being only a bargaining organization. It actually controls nothing except by common consent, relying on its ability to interpret economic conditions in its territory. It has been a price booster without unfair advantage to the consumer, but it could not maintain a price above that at which producers were willing to sell. It could not through collective bargaining prevent lower prices when producers insisted on selling lower.

Such is the situation at this moment. The dairyman is selling for 6½ cents a quart that which costs him 8½ cents to produce. What is the solution? Is it not in a pooling plan by which the farmers shall completely own and control the rural end of the industry? From whatever angle the problem is viewed, that is the sound economic answer.

Mr. Thomson, in his address, said:

Dairying is the dominant industry in New England agriculture. Its success is essential to New England welfare. The price of milk is vital to such success, but price alone is not the whole story. In the long run the price of milk on any other product will follow the law of supply and demand.

Estimates place the number of dairy cows in New England at 968,712, with an annual production of 4925 pounds per cow. How many of these cows are such poor producers as to never have earned a dollar in profit is hard to determine. In the time of low prices the burden imposed by the poor-producing cow is tremendously increased. If these poor producers could somehow be removed the surplus supply would be removed, production costs reduced, and prices would adjust themselves in an acceptable manner.

ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY ELECTS HENRY FORD

Henry Ford and Mrs. Ford were among those who yesterday became life members of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities at its annual business meeting in the Harrison Gray Otis House, Cambridge and Lynde streets, Boston.

Officers elected follow: Charles Knowles Bolton, Shirley, president; William C. Endicott, Danvers, treasurer; Albert Thorndike, recording secretary; William Sumner Appleton, corresponding secretary; Thomas G. Frothingham, librarian; the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse, director of the museum; Mrs. Lincoln Davis, Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Joseph Grafton Minot, Henry W. Montague and Philip L. Spaulding, trustees.

In the absence of Mr. Knowlton, Mrs. William L. McKee presided. A reception followed the business session.

The aims of the society and its work in saving landmarks were told by Harris Walter Reynolds, who has done much research work in tracing the history of New England antiquities.

The society voted to raise the life membership assessment from $50 to $80, active membership fee from $5 to $6, and associate membership fee from $2 to $3 a year.

DRESSMAKING CLASSES PLANNED

Requests for instruction in home dressmaking have led the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to decide on a spring term, beginning in April, enrollments for which are now being made. Four classes were conducted during the winter, in charge of Mrs. Florence Amidon, a teacher in the Framingham Normal School.

BOOK BINDERY FOR COUNTY

SALEM, Mass., March 13 (Special)—Moody Kimball, registrar of deeds, has added a book bindery to the equipment of his department. He predicts the bindery will save the county a great deal of time and money.

SCHOOL BOARD SIZE ISSUE IN ASSEMBLY

New Providence Measure Would Provide Partisan Committee of 11 Members

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 (Special)—The campaign to reduce the size of the Providence School Committee, now made up of 33 members, and obtain a more efficient school administrating body, has been complicated by a bill in the Legislature, offered by Assemblyman Harry Horovitz of Providence, providing for a partisan commission of 11, one from each ward and one at large.

The Strayer bill, the original measure, which introduced a commission of seven, elected at large and without party affiliation, is duplicated in measures offered previously in the Senate and yesterday in the House. It was followed by the introduction of the Schofield bill in the House. This is the substitute offered by William A. Schofield, president of the Common Council, to displace the Strayer bill, and provides for a five-member commission, nominated and elected partywise, to represent five districts of the city.

The Strayer bill is the product of a survey begun by the school of education of Columbia University of the school system of Providence and directed by Dr. George D. Strayer. The Schofield bill, which has the tacit approval of the City Council, was introduced in the House yesterday by Assemblyman John B. Mitchell of Providence.

The introduction of each of the bills is an emergency measure in each instance to bring them before the Legislature before the date is reached when the introduction of new legislation is necessary.

Meanwhile opposition to both the Schofield bill and the Strayer bill continues. Providence unit of the United League of Women Voters is divided on which is the most desirable. Mrs. James E. Cheesman, president of the League, is in favor of the Strayer bill and characterizes it as an extravagance and a step backward to retain Dr. Strayer and then reject his bill. Mrs. Walter A. Peck insists that "there are two sides to the question," and she has changed her opinion regarding the Strayer bill, now favoring the Schofield bill.

The movement is regarded as now having reached the proportions of a partisan contest with the Democrats backing the Strayer bill and the Republicans the Schofield bill in the Legislature, where it is considered possible one or the other may be brought out before the session closes.

ARTISTS TO HONOR MR. DILLAWAY

Theodore M. Dillaway, retiring director of the manual art department of the Boston public schools, will be honored by the Boston Art League, of which he is president, on Friday, March 21, at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. The reception will be preceded by an illustrated lecture on "Cathedral Windows of Europe," by Charles J. Connick. Mr. Dillaway goes April 1 to take charge of the art work in the public schools of Philadelphia.

CHAUTAUQUA TO BE HELD

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 13 (Special)—Announcement is made that the summer Chautauqua for this city this year is already an assured success, the sale of seasonal tickets having exceeded the number necessary for the guarantee by 100. The Chautauqua this season will probably be held the last week in June or the first of July, earlier than last year, when the dates were in August.

FREE TOURISTS' CAMP MAY BE ESTABLISHED

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 13 (Special)—The Haverhill Kiwanis Club has started activities on a project for a tourists' camp, the site in view being on land close to the state road and now a part of the Winnikenni park area which has long been recognized as one of the beauty spots of the Merrimack Valley.

The club will request the city of set aside the land necessary for the camp and the club will attend to the erection of the building and laying out of the grounds, assuming the entire cost of the proposition. The camp will be equipped for use by automobile tourists and there will be no expense to the tourist for the camp facilities.

CANOPY CLUB WORKS DEGREE

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, presided last night at the annual dinner of the Canopy Club, the organization of Master Masons who are in the service of the State in some capacity at the State House. Grover C Hoyt, president of the club, acted as the toastmaster. Several of the state department heads made short addresses. Aleppo Shrine Orchestra and Glee Club furnished the music. The "Golden Dome" degree was worked to the amusement of the more than 400 Master Masons present.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Florence L. Westcott, Atlantic, Mass.
Capt. H. P. Cayley, R. A. N., Melbourne, Australia.
Eleanor H. Guthrie, Hartford, Conn.
Estelle B. Corrigan, Hartford, Conn.
Cora A. Varnotte, Boston, Mass.
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EDUCATIONAL

French Reform in Teaching of Girls

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

LEON BERARD, the Minister of Public Instruction, is proceeding to a complete reform of teaching methods. In the first session of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Enseignment he has proposed a project of reorganization of the secondary teaching for young girls. He recalled in his discourse that the aim of the legislator of 1880 was to "prepare educated wives, expert maitresses de maison, and enlightened mothers." He insisted on the domestic character of the feminine instruction and proclaimed that "the family is the chief career for women." But nevertheless he quite admitted that the programs in force are perfectly inadequate to the demands of the young girl of today. Since there are more and more candidates to the baccalauréat and to the superior studies, why not give the same instruction to the girls as to the boys who prepare for the same examinations and the same future?

M. Bérard does not, of course, propose to render obligatory Latin and Greek for all the girl pupils of the lycées. Those who are perfectly content with the present régime and do not think of any career or situation for the future will go on as they are now doing. They will follow the same classes as their comrades—except for Latin, Greek and sciences. They will employ the hours thus left free by acquiring the learning specifically useful or agreeable to them. Fundamentally the feminine secondary teaching will remain as it is for those who find it sufficient, and would conform to the masculine secondary teaching for those who, by taste or by need, aspire to the "masculine" careers. It is even contemplated that in places where the girl's colleges or lycées are not organized in view of the baccalauréat, the girls should be admitted, by special decisions, to follow the courses in the boy's colleges and lycées. It is an unprecedented measure in France where—except in the superior studies at the universities—the mixed schools do not exist.

Million and a Half Replacement

One may deplore or may extol the fact that the girls are today attracted by the masculine careers; the fact exists. The movement has taken unexpected proportions because there are 1,500,000 young men to replace and 1,500,000 young girls have in consequence found themselves obliged to fill another rôle than that of mother of a family.

Good sense at last triumphs. It is an altogether false idea to conceive an education exclusively and specifically feminine. There is a distinction to be made between the formation of the character and the human mind—the general culture—and the specialization in certain tasks. Feminine instruction has constituted a régime of humiliation and inferiority for the woman to whom were given but rudimentary elements of human knowledge. It was a régime destined to keep her in a state of permanent tutelage and intellectual minority. It was a régime incompatible with the modern ideas and the life of today. The "rôle" and "duties" of the woman will be no less understood and well filled because, instead of an incomplete education, she is enabled to develop her faculties to the highest point. Today when there are women advocates, doctors, engineers, etc., the assimilation of feminine education to that of masculine education cannot be delayed.

Discrimination

It is asked by some members of the Conseil Supérieur that the girls should have an hour less Latin a week than the boys. Why? Are they not capable of the same effort as their brothers? The question of age is also raised. It is proposed that the girls should enter the sixth form (when Latin begins) a year later than the boys. It is true that in general the girls present themselves for the baccalauréat later than the boys. But it is only because their studies are not organized in view of the examination and also because they are not faced with the military service.

But while allowing them to take advantage of this, why should it be imposed on them? They may be counseled not to hasten in their studies since more deliberation will be better from all points of view. But it is a counsel which might be given to boys just as well. It is absolutely fair that girls should aspire to the professions they are capable of filling as well as men. All that is asked is that no privileges should favor them, that they should not be exempted from any of the conditions imposed on the masculine candidates. There are at this moment special "licences" and "agrégations" for girls. If there is to be no difference between feminine and masculine teaching there must be no difference in the concours and examinations. The girls will have to

Making of Memorial Hills at Jelling

compete with the boys. They do not in fact demand anything better. Equality of the sexes is the victory that they wish to win over the forces of reaction.

S. H.

A Ph. D. Degree in Public Speaking

Manhattan, Kan.
Special Correspondence

ELOCUTION, polite means of drawing room and platform entertainment, is no more in American colleges and universities. In its place is "public speaking" or merely "speech." The latest development in this field is the offering of the degree of doctor of philosophy by middle western universities—final indication that the subject has reached the plane of scholarship represented by graduate work in philology, chemistry, economics, or any other subject of high scholastic standing.

Graduate studies leading to the doctor's degree in public speaking enter numerous related fields. For example, a knowledge of psychology is required. So also, usually, extensive work must be pursued in either economics or in English literature, depending on whether the student plans to specialize in persuasive address or in the dramatic side of his art.

Laboratory work as well as class course bears as its title the single word, voice. Departure from the old standards of elocution and declamation is evident in the courses that are not restricted to graduate students. The variety and viewpoint of these courses are suggested by a few of the titles: The Principles of Argumentation; Public Discussion and Debate; The Occasional Address; The Selling Talk; Story Telling; Dramatic Interpretation; Dramatic Production; The Contemporary Stage.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, which carries on annually a great number of debates with other colleges, uses a different team for each contest, thus allowing practice on the part of many more students even though it does not yield as many victories as would be possible with one or two teams. Another institution in the same state, the University of Kansas, offers a course in play writing in its department of public speaking, and the best plays by the students are produced on the stage. The University of Michigan, where pioneer work in public speaking was inaugurated by Prof. Thomas C. Trueblood in 1889, plans shortly to offer the doctorate in the subject.

study and research is possible also in departments of public speaking themselves. For example, the State University of Iowa, which has developed this field of study perhaps as far as any other institution, has a speaking voice laboratory. This offers special facilities for advanced work in the study of voice and its relation to the spoken word.

Two of the advanced graduate courses in public speaking in this university are illustrative of the contemporary tendency in the field. One is a seminary in dramatic production, in which are studied the theories and methods of producers in America and Europe, including Appia, Fuchs, Craig, Stanislavsky, and Belasco. The other

Large Danish School Decorated by Series of Large Silhouettes

London, England
Special Correspondence

DENMARK boasts several gifted and clever silhouettistes. Probably the one best known outside her own country is Mlle. Gudrun Jastrau, who two or three years ago held a very successful exhibition in London and who has also earned for herself appreciation in the United States. Not only is she a perfect virtuoso in the actual matter of handling her scissors, but she has both charm and imaginative power. She has recently done what no silhouettist thought of: she has decorated a large school in the Danish town of Korsör with a series of large silhouettes, probably the largest ever cut, representing scenes of special interest in the history of Denmark.

In order to accomplish this work Miss Jastrau made most careful studies in order to grasp and transcribe faithfully the spirit of the epoch. The first shows the making of the two famous memorial hills at Jelling, erected in honor of King Gorm and his famous Queen Tyre about the year 950. These two mounds are about 30 feet high with a diameter at the base of about 180 feet; they lie at a considerable elevation, and the writer has recently admired the wide and beautiful view from the tops of these unique hills.

Second in chronological order comes the homage paid to Queen Margrete, the proud ruler of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by the Norwegians in A. D. 1388. Next we have another proud woman, Kristina Gyllenstjerna, of noble Swedish birth, handing a document to the oppressor of her country, King Christian II of Denmark, on Nov. 7, 1520. The fourth picture shows King Frederik II on a visit to the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe, whose castle and observatory was situated in the island of Hveen, in the Sound, between Denmark and Sweden, and on the fifth the former King's son, King Christian IV, of whom there are a couple of excellent portraits at Hampton Court, surveys the fleet in which he took such lively interest.

All the decorations evidence both Miss Jastrau's power of composition and the skill with which she handles her scissors.

During its recent renaissance, the silhouette has not only widened its scope but it has been found worthy to adorn the walls of more than one Royal Academy.

The silhouettist of today tackles subjects which the silhouettist of a hundred years or more ago would never even have dreamed of attempting. Present-day wielders of the scissors seem capable of almost anything: portraiture, rural scenes, horses in motion, charming genre pictures, flowers, and so on, all are equally finely cut. People have discovered the decorative value of the silhouette, which requires no special light, nor even much light, while it never detracts from its neighbors.

Queen Margaret Receiving Homage

Kristina Gyllenstjerna Handing a Document to King Christian II

King Frederick II Visits Astronomer Tycho Brahe

King Christian IV Surveys His Fleet

The Observatory

WHAT educators themselves think of the rural school problem and what steps they are taking to solve it are both revealed in the answers to a questionnaire which the Tennessee State Board of Education addressed to all the county superintendents of the State. As the returns continue to come in, it is significant that practically all superintendents look upon the improvement of the rural school as their major effort; it is likewise significant that so many of them are agreed that primary and immediate needs are a strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance law and insistence on higher standards of teaching.

The movement for the educational uplift of the isolated communities of the State is taking various forms. In 53 counties, for example, emphasis is being put on getting into school all the children who ought by law to be there. In others the authorities are working actively for better teachers, buildings, and equipment. Still others are interested in securing more and expert supervision, in consolidating schools and establishing larger administrative units, in organizing parent-teacher associations and creating a better school spirit generally and in lengthening the school year. Some of them are doing many of these things and some only one at a time, but the encouraging feature is that all of them are doing something.

Asked what means they are taking to insure to rural children a better grade of teaching, the county leaders state that they are holding summer schools and institutes for teachers already in service; giving professional courses in the monthly meetings; demanding normal training for all teachers; creating better professional spirit; refusing to accept any temporary certificates; organizing teacher associations; offering a bonus to the teachers who attend summer school; requiring a high school education for all elementary teachers; directing the reading and study of the teachers; stressing the reading of professional books and journals; providing a good circulating library for both teachers and pupils.

Another educational referendum now in progress is that being conducted by the National Education Association, whose committee of 100 on classroom teaching problems is asking the teachers of the country to state clearly, fearlessly and in confidence the conditions that keep them from rendering maximum service to their pupils. The response has been immediate and voluminous, and the writers of many of the hundreds of letters received have succeeded in putting their fingers on educational sore spots. One teacher says she is handicapped in her efforts by the red tape of the ordinary school system. She believes that "we are oversupervised and oversystematized until a teacher's own soul, which she wants to put into her work, becomes a machine like the rest of the system."

Several teachers describe themselves as weary of the many drives that are conducted through the schools and the exhibitions that are staged for show purposes. When the exploitation of the school ceases and teachers are not harassed by so many interruptions it will be possible for them to use their own true initiative.

Among the constructive suggestions which has come to the committee's attention is one which calls for such an "epidemic of professionalism" among class-room teachers as will make them proud of the occupation that is giving them a living and a respected place in the community; that will make them ashamed to stay in the profession if they are not proud of it; that will "make them honestly happy in being able to help other people's children; that will give them a bird's-eye view of the aims and purposes of education in a profession that includes the whole world, and reaches from an indefinite past into a far-distant future; that will make them examine their mental attitude more often than their methods of teaching; that will lift them out of a slump of utter weariness at the end of the day by finding relief and refreshment in varied activities; that will make them see the value, scope, and purpose of professional organizations."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

When Sonny Flagged the Limited

MRS. SAUNDERS and ten-year-old Sonny were out on the prairie, engaged in one of those land voyages of discovery possible only to those who dwell in the lonely places of America. They lived on a creek bottom where the great open plains of the Texas Panhandle merge with the foothills of the Colorado Rockies. Travelers passing that way would have thought their lot a hard one if obliged to live so far from big towns with nothing to see but fields of waving broom corn, alfalfa, sorghum, feterita and other dry-land crops of which they would have been at a loss for names. Sonny and his mother thought they were particularly favored in living where it was possible to grow so many things good for cattle. And where they did not have crops growing the prairie was carpeted with wild flowers.

This was the dryest time of year and it looked as if their morning's exploration would result in a return to the house fruitless of any special results, there to await the return of Father from town. But something happened which was to make the day memorable.

Two miles away from the gentle slope which they were descending, Mother's eye in looking around was first to catch sight of a cloud of smoke near where the railroad crossed the creek. It grew in volume as she looked. Something was on fire. From her accurate knowledge of every part of that country, it could be only one thing at that point which could be burning and that was the railroad bridge.

"Run, Sonny," she commanded hurriedly. "Run to the bridge and wave something; here, take this apron and wave it to stop any train."

Rules of the Railroad

Mrs. Saunders knew, as do so many other western wives in sparsely settled parts where the railroad is the biggest thing coming into their lives, that according to the railroad's book of operating rules, "any object waved violently by a person standing on or near the track is a signal to stop." She started Sonny off on a run for the far away railroad bridge and ran for the house herself to telephone the telegraph operator at the nearest open office, so that he could hold trains, too.

Sonny ran as he never did before. His country upbringing and the hours spent outdoors ranging the prairie served him well now. Through the sand and sagebrush, crossing dry arroyos and dodging prairie dog holes, he sped on almost in a direct line to the black pillar of cloud. And he was only just in time. Away up the cañon he heard the distant crossing signal of a locomotive, two long and two short, and then as the train drew nearer, the long whistle to announce the train was approaching the station down the valley.

The boy scrambled up the railroad embankment and ran through the cut to the turn, facing the oncoming train. He waved the white apron frantically. The rails were singing beneath his feet and changing to a drumming sound, as the heavy driving wheels of the engine pounded their way nearer. As he looked up the track and saw the front of the engine becoming plainer, he noticed two white puffs of steam escape and almost a minute later, to aflow the sound to reach him, he caught the engineer's whistle of acknowledgment, "Toot, toot." His waving apron had been seen and understood.

On came the heavy train, but at reduced speed. While the engine trembled to a halt beside him and the air pump began to pant, a stout man in blue uniform came hurrying up in all the official importance which goes with the job of conductor of a transcontinental flyer, to join the engineer in questioning the youngster. The boy had only to lead them around the turn and they could see from the end of the cut the reason for his action.

Crowding Around the Boy

There followed words of hearty praise from the autocrats of the road. Passengers were beginning to come forward to learn the cause for the sudden stop in this wild country. It was very embarrassing for the boy to have so many well-dressed people surround him and shower him with compliments. Meanwhile the train crew was busy. They sent a man to flag the other side of the bridge as well as the one who had started to the rear to protect his train and then the conductor himself inquired the way to Sonny's house and set off on foot for that point with the boy to get in touch with his headquarters.

It was a day long to be remembered. The passengers thought they were being held in this lonely place a terribly long time until the repair train should arrive with its gang of men to rebuild the bridge and relay the track, although as a matter of fact everything else at the division headquarters was pushed to one side to allow the relief train right of way to the scene of the accident. Some of the passengers wandered as far as the ranch house and made themselves acquainted with Mrs. Saunders. The milk and cookies which she set forth proved an agreeable change from the dining car bill of fare, and a considerable amount of small change was left on her kitchen table from their frequent trips to the house.

And out of it all, as the result of a suggestion from the kindly conductor, who was a family man himself and understood something of the isolation of these ranch people who had settled there to conquer the wilderness, came a purse which the passengers made up, to provide the wherewithal for a trip back home for the prairie woman and her son. So was a long-cherished dream realized, because in the emergency she had the presence of mind to know what must be done and to do it promptly.

Sugar Making Time in Animal Town

The Old Violin Is Best

YOU would never imagine from just looking at them how difficult violins are to make. Anyone can see, of course, that they are a peculiar shape and that a good deal of care and skill must be required for putting them together; but the amount of actual work which has to be done before one is finished is so great that if we could see the whole process we should be surprised.

Do you know how many parts a violin has? No one would ever guess. About 70! Just think of that! Seventy pieces of wood in every violin. Fifty of them are parts of the framework and the others are fittings, and it would not do to leave any one of them out or the instrument would be spoilt.

All these parts are made of wood and stuck together with glue. There is never any metal at all in a violin, not even a nail. Some of the old violin makers of two or three hundred years ago, indeed, very occasionally did use one or two nails but that was very seldom done as it was always considered that the instruments which had no nails were better.

So much depends upon the wood which is selected as some wood is much better than others for producing musical sounds. It is said that some of the best makers used to go into the forests and select the trees from which they would make their next violins.

Generally if we want something that we are quite sure will be in good condition and fit for use we buy a new one of whatever the thing is and think that then we are safe. But a new violin is not as good as an old one. It is the tone we think of and one that is just finished never has such a good tone as one that has been played on, say, for 30 or 40 years. When a good violin has got to that stage, if you take great care of it and play on it constantly it gets better and better all the time, and some of them last for two or three hundred years. But they must be well made for that to happen.

The best violins we know of were made in Italy two or three hundred years ago, chiefly at a place called Cremona. When a violin is finished before it is ready for use it has to be varnished and the makers in those olden days had a very good kind of varnish which we do not know how to make now and so those of today are not considered quite as good as the old ones. But experiments are constantly being carried out and so perhaps some day the secret of this varnish may be re-discovered and then our violins may become equal to theirs. The most famous violins in the world are those made by an Italian named Antonius Stradivarius in the eighteenth century. They are generally called "Strads," and when you are older you will often hear the word and, perhaps, some day, you may hear someone play on a "Strad."

TWILIGHT TALES

A Discovery by David

"I MUST have an adventure," said David suddenly.

"Splendid," said his mother, who was singing to the baby in her arms.

David opened the gate with a flourish, and waved his hand. "Goodbye! I shall find the nicest thing in the world and bring it home in my pocket." The gate clicked and David walked away down the dusty highroad.

He skipped and hopped with joy. An adventure is a great thing—especially when you have never had one before. This was David's first. He followed the road over the hill until he saw the great blue sea glimmering and twinkling in the distance.

"Ha!" said David, and threw back his head and sniffed.

A pale primrose grew by the brookside. David stooped and asked, "Could you tell me what is the very nicest thing in the world?"

The primrose giggled and turned her face away. "If you ask me, I think it's cool brooks to drink from."

David drank. His tie fell in and the water trickled down his neck.

"Thank you," said David to the primrose, "but I can't agree with you." He went on down the road and soon he came to the harbor, which was full of ships. He asked an old sailor, who sat at the end of the wharf, "Do you know what the nicest thing in the world is? I want to bring it home in my pocket."

"Ship ahoy!" said the sailor, looking down. "Yes, the nicest thing in the world is a stiff sea breeze."

David walked away. Fond as he was of the wind, he would not call it the nicest of things. So he got into a little boat with blue sails and sailed away from the harbor out to sea. He passed a large-sized jellyfish flopping along.

"What is the nicest thing in the world?"

"Wobbling," said the jellyfish, and turned a somersault.

David laughed and laughed until he came to an iceberg. A seal who was filing his nails sat there. He paid no attention to David's question until the boat was far away, and then he shouted out, "Cakes of ice to sit on."

Next David asked a kind old whale what he considered the nicest thing to be. "It might be the ocean and again it might not. I wouldn't like to say, little boy, because the next minute I'd be changing my mind and thinking it was little cakes with pink icing."

"Oh, my goodness," said David, "I wonder if I shall ever find it. I guess it's not out here." He turned the boat around and sailed back into the harbor until the boat bumped on the beach.

A little pink sea shell lay near by.

"Oh, tell me," said David, "do you know the nicest thing in the world?"

"Hair ribbons," said the sea shell.

"Do sea shells like hair ribbons?"

"We dote on them! The lovely fluffy things."

David sadly took the road toward home again. He reached the gate and his head hung down and he scuffed his toes wearily. His adventure had certainly not been the success he had planned. He had not brought home in his pocket the nicest thing in the world. He did not even know what it was. He drooped his head still lower, and opened the gate and walked up the garden path. There, on the grass under the cherry tree; looking very cool and beautiful with a blue ribbon in her hair, sat his mother.

"Well, David," she said.

David opened his mouth and closed it sadly.

"Well, David, what is the nicest thing in all the world?"

At last David looked up. He saw his dear mother sitting there, and sprang suddenly into her lap.

"You," said David, and hugged her till the blue ribbon fell on the grass.

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McALPIN'S
CINCINNATI
The Best in Spring Fashions
That carry a message of bright and balmy days that are in store for us. Be prepared—don't let spring come upon you unawares! Choose now the new suit, dress or coat that'll make the brightest spring day seem brighter still.

Bramsons'
HATS—FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN
21 W. FOURTH STREET
DAYTON, OHIO
"The Store for Men Who Care"

Adler & Childs
DEPARTMENT STORE
E. THIRD STREET, DAYTON, O.
Our 29th Birthday Sale
Will Save You Money on All Your Needs.

Towne and Country Shoppe
Millinery Importers, Costume Jewelry and Novelties
206-207 KEITH BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO
Lenore Zapoleon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

Klosterman's
DIXIE BAKERY and COFFEE SHOP
(FRENCH BAKING CO.)
Dixie Terminal Building
Fourth & Walnut
(DOWN THE STEPS TO THE LEFT)
CINCINNATI
Clever little places where really good food is served, are often tucked away just off the beaten path. Doesn't having your Breakfast Toast made at your table appeal?
The Shop where things are just a bit better.

KODAKS
Developing Printing Enlarging
DAYTON CAMERA SHOP
No. 1 Third St. Arcade, Dayton, O.

Globe-Wernicke Bookcase
to properly house your "books"
Everybody's Book Shop
CHARLES M. BIESER
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for you with our various locations.
Third and Main
Third and Broadway 1719 W. Third
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CITY NATIONAL BANK
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DAYTON, OHIO

"Our Aim"
To Make "Folks Happy" With
"Hicks Candies"
Phone and Mail Orders Given Special and Prompt Attention
50c, 75c, $1.00 per lb.
829 Walnut St., Opposite Walnut Theatre
CINCINNATI, OHIO

DON'T THROW YOUR SHOES ON THE FLOOR—USE
SHU-RAK
Patent Applied For
MADE OF STEEL IN BLACK, WHITE OR CREAM ENAMEL
NO MORE groping on a dark closet floor—no more dusty shoe-bags or boxes. SHU-RAK saves space, time and trouble. A novel and useful gift for your friends. Sent postpaid anywhere.
14-inch, set of 3 (holds 6 to 8 pairs).....$1.15
21-inch, set of 3 (holds 9 to 12 pairs).....$1.60
25-inch, set of 3 (holds 10 to 14 pairs).....$2.50
SLAM THE DOOR—Shoes Won't Fall Off! DEALERS WANTED
ORDER A SET FOR EVERY CLOSET—SPECIFY COLOR DESIRED
Manufactured by GEO. E. MUNRO & CO., 25 West 42nd St., New York City

DAYTON O. Paint DAYTON O.
Varnish Wall Paper
to suit the taste of the most cultured at prices most reasonable.
MIAMI PAINT CO.
134 N. Main Street, DAYTON, OHIO
Next to Victory Theatre

At Dayton, Ohio
Ultra Smart Styles in
Suits—Dresses—Coats—Sports
at Prices Most Reasonable
Simons Co
29-31 N. MAIN ST.
Style Without Extravagance

STRONG TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Announcement of Big Loan to France Has Stimulating Influence

Overnight announcement that American bankers had given a credit of not less than $100,000,000 to the French Government gave a strong tone to opening prices in today's New York stock market.

General Electric advanced 2 points, Otis Elevator 1¾, Union Pacific 1¼ and Norfolk & Western 1, while most of the standard industrials improved fractionally.

General Electric gained 4 points and Otis Elevator 2¾. Gains of a point or so were recorded by U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, Baldwin, American Can and Crucible Steel.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred each dropped about a point.

Some New Highs

Morning trading, which had been rather lethargic in character, was enlivened by the inauguration of dividends on Southern Railway common, that stock immediately jumping 4 points to 55, a record high, on heavy transactions.

New 1924 highs were established by Woolworth at 332¾, up 4½; Fisher Body at 215, up 5½; Magma Copper at 35⅝ up to 1¼, and New York Dock at 25¼, up 1⅝.

The money available for stock market purposes, as reflected in the renewal rate of 4 per cent for call funds, also encouraged operations on the long side.

Buying of Du Pont, which advanced 3⅛ points, followed the reported accumulation of General Motors by banking interests, Du Pont being the largest holder of General Motors stock. Strength of Southern Railway helped other rails, St. Louis Southwestern, Missouri Pacific preferred and Wabash preferred A each advancing more than a point.

Southern Railway yielded on profit taking after the dividend announcement. Prices did not yield much, and, when the shorts covered, they found stocks rather scarce, and bid up several leaders sharply to get a supply, notably Baldwin, United States Steel and American Can.

French Bonds Buoyant

Strength of French Republic and municipal bonds and heavy liquidation of Wilson & Co. issues were outstanding contrasting movements in today's irregular bond market. Responding to the establishment of $100,000,000 credit in the United States to aid French finances, French bonds displayed buoyancy in the early dealings, gaining from 1 to 2 points.

Speculative uneasiness over the action and new financing to be taken today by Wilson Company stockholders was reflected in uncertain price movements of the company's bonds. After running up more than three points the first 6s reacted 2 points while the convertible 6s broke 4½ points, and the 7s lost 2.

Southern Railway bonds moved up fractionally in response to the declaration of the initial dividend on the common stock.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF STEEL NEAR RECORD FIGURES

Iron Trade Review says: Heavy shipments by mills which again approach a record height represent the strongest element of the steel situation, and tend to discount the permanence of the present restrained and conservative buying.

In February the United States Steel Corporation plants shipped on an average of 6000 tons daily in excess of January, which, taken in connection with 114,000 tons gain in unfilled orders, indicates that leading producers booked about 250,000 tons more business in that period than in January. Independent makers are making a comparable showing and the general tendency is still toward higher production under pressure of current demand.

The steel corporation is up to 96 per cent this week or to a substantially maximum point and the independents average 85 per cent, making the general steel industry 88 to 89 per cent.

The active rapidity of the recent rise of steel production is set forth by figures for February which showed the third highest rate of ingot output in history, having been exceeded only by April and May of last year. The daily average in February represented 98 per cent the recent rate of last April, and again of 33 per cent since December.

On the February basis the country is making steel ingots on a scale of 47,030,000 tons annually. In January the annual rate was 41,460,000 tons.

INCREASE SHOWN IN CAR LOADINGS

NEW YORK, March 13—A new record for this season of the year in loading of revenue freight was established during the week ended March 1 at 945,049 cars, an increase of 99,151 over the previous week, when Washington's Birthday decreased traffic 26,425 cars from last year and 133,943 from 1920.

Increase over the week before in total loadings of all commodities were reported in all districts, while all except southern and central western reported increases over last year. Compared with the corresponding 1922 week all districts showed increases.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, March 13—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	March 13,'24	March 15,'23
Gold	5,541,400,000	5,535,900,000
Silver	297,800,000	290,900,000
Loans and disc	6,993,500,000	4,877,800,000
Circulation	39,929,800,000	37,555,400,000
Deposits	2,405,700,000	2,067,000,000
Advances, state	23,100,000,000	23,400,000,000
Bank rate	6%	5%

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, March 13—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	Mar. 13,'24	Mar. 15,'23
Circulation	£125,041,000	£122,995,000
Public deposits	19,270,000	15,623,000
Private deposits	105,597,000	109,486,000
Governmt securities	48,182,000	48,451,000
Other securities	72,157,000	70,649,000
Reserve	22,806,000	24,362,000
Prop res to liab %	18.26	19.39
Bullion	128,093,000	127,508,000
Bank rate, %	4	3

HIGH PRICED BANK STOCK

NEW YORK, March 13—Following the declartion of a quarterly dividend of $15, the stock of the First National Bank rose sharply, selling at $1450, compared with an offering of an odd-lot at $1415 two days ago. The only stock in the market is five shares offered at $1500. Nominal market is $1440-$1500.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar.13	Last Mar.12
Adv-Rumely	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Alaska Jun	1	1	1	1	1
Allied C & D	63½	63½	57½	63½	63½
Allis-Chal	45¾	46¾	45	46	44
Am Ag Chem	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	11
Am Ag Ch pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Am Bk Nt pf	85	85	85	85	85
Am Beech	34	34	34	34	34
Am Beet Sug	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Am Can	114¾	115¼	113¾	115	113¾
Am Car	165	165	165	165	165
Am Car pf	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
Am Chain A	21¾	22	21¾	22	21¾
Am Hide pf	56	56¾	56	56¾	56½
Am Int Corp	22	22	22	22	21¾
Am La Fr	11¾	11¾	11	11	11¼
Am Linseed	18	18	18	18	18
Am Loco	74	74½	73¾	74	73¾
Am Radiator	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Am Republic	40	40	40	40	40
Am Ship & Exp	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Am Smelting	60	61	60¾	60¾	60¾
Am Steel	38	38¾	38	38¼	38¼
Am Sugar	54	54¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Am T & T	130¾	130¾	130¾	130½	130¾
Am W Works	40	40	40	40	40¾
Am Woolen	75	75¾	75½	75	74¾
Am Wool pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Anaconda	33¾	34	33¾	34	34
Arnold Const	9	9¾	9	9¾	9
Atchison	89	89	88¾	88¾	88¾
Atchison pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	...
Atl Birm & A	27	27	27	27	27
Atl Coast L	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	114½
Atl Fruit	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Atl Fruit cts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Atl G&WI	16½	17	16½	17	16½
Atl Refin	125½	125¾	125¼	125¼	125¼
Austin Nich	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	23
Baldwin	123¾	123¾	121¾	123	121¾
Balt & Ohio	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	56¾
Balt & O pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Batopilas	...	...	...	...	...
Beth Steel	56¾	56¾	56	56	56¾
Beth St 8%	108	108	108	108	108
Br Man Tr	15¾	15¾	15	15	15
Br Man pf	55¾	55¾	54	54	54½
Br Un Gas	60	60	60	60	60
Brown Shoe	48	48	48	48	48
Burns Bros B	23½	23½	23½	23½	23¾
Bush T Bldg	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Butte Cop	5	5	5	5	5
Cal Pet	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Callahan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Cal & Hecla	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Can Pac	144¼	144¾	144¼	144¼	144¼
Cen Leather	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
Cen Ltr pf	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
Cerro de P	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chandr M	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	60
Ches & O	72	72¾	72	72¾	72¾
Chi & Alton	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Chi & A pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Chi & E I pf	45¾	46¼	44¾	46¼	44¾
Chi Gt W pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Chi M&StP	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Chi M&StP pf	26	26	25	25	25
Chi N W	61	61	60¾	60¾	60¾
Chi R I	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Chi R I 6%	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chile Cop	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
Chino Cop	16	16¼	16	16¼	16
Cluett Pea	70	70	70	70	...
Colo F & I	33¾	34¾	32½	32½	31½
Col Carbon	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
Com Sol A	60	60	60	60	60
Congoleum	64	64¾	64	64¾	64¾
Con Gas	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	63
Con Textile	6	6¼	6	6¼	6
Cont Can	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Cont Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
Cont Motors	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
Corn Prod	177¼	177½	176½	177½	177¾
Corn Prod n	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35½
Cosden Co	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
Crucible	62½	63	62	63	62
Cuba Cane	15¾	16	15¾	16	15¾
Cuba Cane pf	68	69	68	69	68
Cuban Am S	35½	36¾	35½	36¾	35½
Cub Dom S	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
Cuyamel Fru	70¼	71¼	70¾	71¼	...
Dan Boone	30½	30½	30½	30½	30¾
Davison Ch	52¾	52	51¾	52¼	52¾
DeBeers	21¾	22	21¾	22	...
Del Lac & W	116½	117	116	117	116¾
Del & Hud	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Det Edison	105	105	105	105	104¾
Dome Mines	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Dupont	131	132¾	131	132¾	131
East Kodak	110	110	110	110	110
Eaton Axle	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	25
Erie 1 pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Erie 2 pf	28	28¾	28	28¾	28½
Famous Play	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	89¾
Fifth Ave B	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Fisher Body	212	212	212	212	209½
Fisher B pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
Fisk Rubber	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Fleischmann	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
Foundation	75	75	74¾	74¾	75
Freeport Tex	9¾	10	9¾	10	10
Gen Asphalt	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	42¾
Gen Refrac	50	50	50	50	50¼
Gen Electric	214	216	215	215¾	212
Gen Elec-Spl	11	11	11	11	11
Gen Motor	15	15¼	15	15¼	15
Gen Mot pf	83	83	83	83	...
Gen Mot 7%	100	100	100	100	100
Gimbel Bros	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	51¾
Goldwyn Pict	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
Goodrich	23	23	23	23	23
Goodyear pf	47	47	47	47	46¾
Grt Nor pf	57¼	57¾	57	57	57
Grt Nor Ore	29½	29½	29¼	29¾	29¾
Grt West S pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107	107
Guantanamo	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Gulf Mobile pf	53	53	53	53	...
Gt West S	92¾	93	92¾	93	...
Gulf Steel	81¼	82¼	81¼	82¼	81¾
Hartman	40	40	40	40	40
Hayes Wheel	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	44½
Homestake	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	...
Houston Oil	71	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
Hudson Mot	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Ill Central	101	101	101	101	101
Ill Cent pf A	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	...
Ill Cent LL	72	73	72	72	...
Indiahoma	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
Inspiration	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Interboro RT	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Inter Agri A	1	1	1	1	1
Int Comb	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¼
Int Gt Nor	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	...
Int Harv	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¼
Int M Mar	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Int M Mar pf	30	30¾	30	30¾	29¾
Int Nickel	13¼	13¾	13	13	13¼
Int Paper	39	40	39	40	39½
Intertype	32	32	32	32	...
Invincible	15	15¾	15	15¼	14¾
Kayser	28	28	27¾	27¾	28¾
Kelly Spring	23½	23	22¾	22¾	22½
Kelly Spr pf	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	31½
Kennecott	35¾	36	35¾	36	35¾
Kinney	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
Laclede Gas	93¾	93½	92¾	93½	92¼
Lehigh Val	69	69¼	69	69¼	69
Lehigh VR ris	31¾	31½	30¾	31½	31¼
Lima Loco	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Loews Inc	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Loft Inc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ludlum Steel	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
Mack Truck	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	86¾
Macy	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
Magma Cop	34½	35¾	34½	35¾	34½
Mallinson	23¾	23¾	23	23	24½
do pf	86	86	86	86	86
Man Elv mg	38¾	38¾	37½	37½	38
Maracaibo	30¾	31	30¾	31	30¾
Mar St R pf	22	22	22	22	22
do pr pf	47¼	48	47¼	48	47¾
Marland Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	37¾
Maxwell A	52	52¾	52	53¾	52¾
do B	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
May Dept St	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	92
do pf	117	117	117	117	117
McIntyre	16	16	16	16	...
Mex Seaboard	19¾	19½	19	19½	19¼
do ctf	18	18	17½	17½	18
Miami Cop	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼
Mid States O	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Midvale Steel	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Min & SS M	39¾	39¾	38½	38½	38½
Mo K & T	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Mo Pacific	12¾	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
do pf	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾
Mont Pow	62	62	62	62	...
Mont Ward	26¾	26¾	26½	26¼	26¾
Moon Motor	25½	25½	25½	25¾	25½
Mother Lode	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Nat Acme	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	...
Nat Biscuit	52	52¾	52	52¾	...
Nat C & S pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	95¼
Na Dairy Pr	34¾	35	33¾	35	33¼
Nat Enamel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Nat Lead	137	137	136½	137	133¾
Na Ry M 2pf	2	2	2	2	2
Nevada-Con	13	13	13	13	13
New Or Tex	103	104	103	104	104
NY Air Br	41	41¼	40	41¼	...
NY Central	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¼
NY Cen rts	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾
NY C&SL pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
NY Dock	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	25
NY Dock pf	45½	47¾	45½	47¾	44
NY NH & H	19½	20	19¾	20	19¼
Norf South	14	14	14	14	...
Norf & West	119¾	119¾	119	119	118¾
North Am pf	45	45	45	45	...
North Pac	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	82¾
Ohio Fuel	32½	32¾	32½	32½	32¼
Okla Prod	2	2	2	2	2
Otis Elev	158¾	159¾	157¾	158	157¼
Otis Elev pf	102	102	102	102	...
Otis Steel	11	11	11	11	11
Otis Steel pf	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¼
Owens Bottle	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Pac Oil	52	53¼	51¾	52¼	52
Packard Mot	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
Pan-Am Pet	50	50¼	49¾	50¼	49¾
Pan Am B	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
Penn RR	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
Penn Seabd	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
Peoples Gas	94¾	95	94¾	95	...
Pere Marq	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	...
Pere Marq pr	73	73	73	73	73
Phila Read	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¼
Phillips Pet	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Phillips Pet pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Pierce-Arrow	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Pierce Oil	3	3	3	3	3
Pierce Oil pf	28½	30	28½	30	28½
Pitts Coal	43½	43½	43	43	43
Pitts-Util pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pitts & W Va	41½	42	41½	41¾	42
Prod & Ref	38	38¾	38	38¾	38
Pub Serv	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Pullman	118	118	118	118	118
Punta Sugar	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	66¾
Pure Oil	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
Pure Oil 8%	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Ray Copper	9¾	10	9¾	10	10
Reading	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Reading 2 pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Reading Rts	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Repub Stl	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Reynolds Spr	17	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Royal Dutch	62	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
St L & S F	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
St L & S F pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
St L So W	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼	37¾
St L So W pf	61¾	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
Santa Cecelia	3	3	3	3	3
Seabd A L	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Seabd A L pf	20¾	21¼	20¼	20½	20¾
Sears Roe	90	90	90	90	89¾
Seneca Cop	5	5	5	5	5
Shell Union	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Simmons	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
Simms Petro	13½	13½	13½	13½	13
Sinclair	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Skelly Oil	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Sloss Shef	63	63	63	63	61¾
So P R Sugar	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	82¾
So Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
So Railway	51¾	55	50¾	55	51¾
So Ry pf	72	72¾	72	72¾	73¾
Spicer Co	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
Sta Oil Cal	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Sta Oil N J	38	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
Sta Oil NJ pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Stew-Warner	90¾	90¾	88¾	89¾	89½
Stromberg	78¼	78¼	76¾	77¾	77¾
Studebaker	101	101¾	100¾	101¾	100¾
Sub Boat	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Super Oil	4	4¼	4	4¼	4
Sweets Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Tenn Cop	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tex Co	43	43¼	41¾	42	42¾
Tex Gulf Sul	61¾	61¾	60¾	61	60¾
Tex Pac Land	27	27	26¾	27	26¾
Tex Pac Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Tidewater Oil	137½	137½	137	137¼	137¼
Trans Oil	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
Under Type	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
Un Bag & P	59	59	59	59	...
Un Pacific	129	129	128¼	128¾	...
Un Tk Car pf	108	108	108	108	...
Uni Dyewood	42	42	42	42	...
Uni Alloy Stl	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	...
Uni Drug	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
Uni Ry Inv	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
US C I P	77	77¾	75¾	76½	76
US Ind Alcoh	75¾	76	75	76	75¾
US Realty pf	104	104	104	104	...
US Rubber	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
US Rubber pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87
US Steel	103	103¾	101¾	103¾	101¾
do pf	119¼	119¼	119	119	119¼
Utah Secur	24¼	24¾	24½	24½	24½
Va-Car Chem	3	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
do pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Vanadium	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Vivaudou	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
do pf A	44	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Weber & Heil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
West Pac	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¾
do pf	62	62	62	62	62
West Union	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Westing Elec	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¼
do pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Wheeling Rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Wheeling L E	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
do pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
White Eagle	26	26	26	26	26
White Motor	58	58	58	58	58
Wick Spenc	3	3	3	3	3¼
Willys Over	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
do pf	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	84¾
Wilson & Co	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
Woolworth	329¾	332¾	329¾	332¾	328½
Wright Aero	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Wrigley Co	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Youngstown	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	28.25	28.45	28.25	28.45	28.05
May	28.50	28.83	28.30	28.79	28.28
July	27.75	28.15	27.55	28.09	27.57
Oct.	26.50	26.58	26.35	26.58	26.32
Dec.	26.10	26.20	26.02	26.10	25.96
Jan.	24.77	24.77	24.77	24.77	25.05

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.66	16.82	16.66	16.82	16.81
May	16.58	16.74	16.54	16.74	16.66
July	16.27	16.41	16.25	16.41	16.31
Oct.	14.74	16.81	16.69	16.81	14.91
Dec.	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.58
Jan.	14.27	14.34	14.22	14.34	14.45

Spots 16.86, down 13. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 8000; (American) 3700 bales.

Public Utility Earnings

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

December:	1923	1922
Gross	$2,876,555	$3,666,964
Net	1,225,410	1,112,118
Twelve months:		
Gross	$31,305,840	$38,595,003
Net	12,786,601	11,751,619

UTAH SECURITIES (Subsidiaries)

	1923	1922
December gross	$953,101	$854,306
Net	470,228	456,021
12 months gross	10,125,955	8,840,908
Net	5,170,737	4,368,413

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT

December:	1923	1922
Gross	$1,030,069	$961,908
Net	652,523	616,167
Twelve months:		
Gross	$11,161,374	$9,974,106
Net	5,230,025	4,781,342

WILSON MEETING POSTPONED

NEW YORK, March 13—Action by stockholders of Wilson & Co., packers, on a proposed issue of 250,000 shares of prior preference stock and 250,000 shares of class A stock, was postponed yesterday for the third time. The meeting was adjourned until this afternoon.

CRUDE RUBBER IMPORTS UP

NEW YORK, March 13—February crude rubber imports were 31,763 tons, compared with 24,220 in February, 1923, the Rubber Association reports. Two months' imports were 53,374, compared with 55,417 tons.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S CASH

General Electric Company strengthened its cash position substantially last year, the total as of Dec. 31, 1923, approximating $90,000,000, a record. On Dec. 31, 1922, cash aggregated $85,341,538, in 1921, $63,751,596, and in 1920, $33,240,767.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON

DENVER, March 13—Directors of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company have approved plans for modernising and enlarging its Pueblo mills, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000. Contracts will be let this spring, and the work will be finished in two years.

BUFFALO, N. Y., BONDS

Buffalo, N. Y., will receive bids until 11 a. m., March 19, on various improvement bonds totaling $2,195,000, bearing 4¼ interest and maturing on an average in 10 years. Bids will be opened by Ross Graves, commissioner of finance.

MERCHANTS & MINERS' YEAR

Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, report gross revenue of $7,806,488, compared with $6,921,432 in 1922. Net income was $565,329 after expenses, taxes, and depreciation, compared with $819,210 in the previous year.

ZINC PRICE ADVANCES

NEW YORK, March 13—The price of western brands of zinc is 6.55 to 6.60 cents a pound East St. Louis, up about $1 a ton since Tuesday.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, March 13—Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

PENNO KOIL HAS GOOD YEAR

Pennok Oil Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net of $1,907,992, after federal taxes, depletion, and depreciation, equivalent to $5.27 a share (par $10), on $3,750,000 stock, compared with a net loss of $276,625 in 1922.

Mrs. Mary Ella Easton, Central Falls, R. I., left $1,405,647 estate, comprising mainly stocks in textile mills.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
200	Allied Pack

TARIFF DUTY ON WHEAT WILL NOT TROUBLE CANADA

That Country Sees Compensating Market in England — Soft Winter Wheat Needed

MONTREAL, March 13 (Special)—"President Coolidge's decision to raise the duty on wheat entering the United States from 30 to 42 cents a bushel, with a corresponding increase in the duty on flour, will not cause anxiety to the Canadian grain trade, and may help the Canadian millers," a leading local grain and flour merchant said to your correspondent.

"Most of the Canadian wheat sold to American millers is used by them in manufacturing flour for export, and so pays no duty. Where Canadian wheat enters into flours sold in the United States it pays duty, but the volume is not large. In so far as the American millers need Canadian wheats to manufacture special brands of flour, they will probably have to pay the duty themselves.

"If the President's action finally convinces Canadian grain growers that they may as well abandon their long nourished hope of freer markets in the United States, they may show a greater readiness to co-operate with the millers and dealers, to the general advantage of all concerned. For instance, we have not been able to persuade the Canadian farmers to raise a sufficient quantity of soft winter wheat to enable us to maintain in the British market a steady supply of what is known to the trade as 90 per cent patent, a once highly favored type of flour.

American Flour Losing

"For many years American flour was first in the British market, and the others nowhere. But American spring wheat flour during recent years has been steadily supplanted in the British market by Canadian spring wheat flour, and the best that America can now do in the way of spring wheat flour shipments is to mill Canadian wheat under hampering regulations and to export the product in competition with the mills located on the Canadian side of the border. American red winter wheat which at one time came almost entirely from the American southwest was long a favorite in the British market. But the quality of the hard wheat flour, manufactured from the American southwest crop of 1921 and shipped to Britain, was so poor that a very serious blow was delivered to the business in Kansas flour; never in the history of the British market has any other class of flour suffered such a sudden eclipse.

"Again British millers have found it difficult to make satisfactory blends of flour from wheats from the American Pacific coast. The varieties of wheat on the Pacific coast within a narrow territorial radius are too numerous. British millers have been obliged to try to perfect synthetic flours, but though blended to an analyst's formula the resultant bread product has been rather irregular. For these and other reasons the reputation of American flours and wheats on the British market is not of the best just now.

Australia a Competitor

"Australia is now making a special effort to take advantage of the situation in the British market, and to encourage her millers has forced the ship companies to reduce the rates on flour to the level of wheat freights. Canadian millers are also alive to the situation and are pressing for an equalization of the freight rates on flour and wheat. It is not improbable that the Canadian Government will be induced to use the recent increase in the American tariff as a pretext to bring pressure to bear upon the subsidized steamship lines to force a reduction of flour freights to the wheat level.

"Some important changes in the wheat and flour trades may be anticipated in the near future, and they will probably work out to the advantage of Canada. As the report of the United States Tariff Commission, which induced President Coolidge to raise the duties, shows, Canadian farmers in 1923 produced wheat at a cost of $1.03 a bushel, compared with an American cost of $1.49, while for the last 11 years the average cost for Canada was $1.22, as compared with $1.58 for the United States."

CANADIAN MOTOR CAR OUTPUT GAINS

TORONTO, March 13—A total of 145,357 automobiles was produced in Canada in 1923. At the wholesale selling price this production was valued at $96,250,153. Exports were 65,716 cars, representing $35,131,221. Production of cars and trucks, combined, by years back to 1917 is shown below:

Year	Cars	Year	Cars
1923	145,357	1919	78,462
1922	97,904	1918	82,408
1921	66,355	1917	93,810
1920	97,668		

Canadian motor-car factories employ 10,982 persons, earning $17,292,433 in salaries and wages. Factories supplying tires, parts, and material employ 8184 persons, receiving wages of $9,225,701, or a grand total of 19,166 employees, earning $27,518,134. The amount of capital invested—$56,028,616—is another indication of the substantial character of the automotive industry. Companies making tires, etc., have invested $36,004,339.

ESTHONIA TO HOLD INDUSTRIAL FAIR

LONDON, March 3—The annual Esthonian Industrial Fair will be held in Tallinn (Reval), from the 14th to the 25th of June, 1924.

The fair will comprise the following sections:

Textiles, leather manufactures, wood manufactures, machinery and plant, means of communication, metal products, building materials and plans, combustibles and fuels.

Foreign firms desirous of participating should send in their applications before May 15, 1924, to the secretary of the organizing bureau (Naitus-Messe), V. Viru tanav No. 12 Tallinn (Reval), Esthonia.

MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS

Net earnings of the Midland Steel Products Company, after taxes and depreciation for 1923, were $1,086,395. Shipments for 1924 are showing considerable increase over 1923. January had a 52 per cent increase and February was larger. Both Parish & Bingham and Detroit Pressed Steel divisions are operating at capacity, and March is expected to show the largest production on record.

KRESGE BUYS BIG STORE

Kresge Department Stores, Inc., have purchased Palais Royal, one of the largest department stores in Washington, D. C. In addition to acquiring the business, Kresge also acquires in fee the land and buildings occupied. It is understood that over $4,000,000 in involved in the transaction.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY EARNINGS EQUAL $8.01 SHARE

The Electric Storage Battery Company and Willard Storage Battery Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income before federal income taxes of $4,314,591, equal after taxes for 1923 to $8.01 on 192,174 shares of preferred and common stock combined. This compares with the 1922 income of $7,570,339, equal to $8.32 a share. Preferred and common share equally after dividends of $2.50 a share on each.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1923, totaled $23,116,131, and current liabilities $3,135,505, leaving working capital of $19,981,426, which compares with working capital of $18,750,522 the year before.

The income account compares:

	1923	1922
Gross sales	$11,236,083	$11,906,601
Total income	7,219,632	7,870,839
Dividends	4,910,143	3,196,685
Taxes for prev year	533,941	1,066,132
Surplus	2,302,436	3,388,021
*P & l surplus	13,102,661	19,041,210

*After adjustments and subject to federal income taxes for current year.

CITIES SERVICE CO. PROSPEROUS

Big Gain in Both Gross and Net Earnings During Twelve Months

The gross earnings of Cities Service Company for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1924, were $16,605,498, as compared with $14,810,989 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, according to the monthly statement of earnings issued by the company. In the same period, net earnings amounted to $16,100,937, as compared with $14,354,892 and net to common stock and reserves was $8,536,761, as compared with $7,032,612.

This was the equivalent of $18.42 a share earned on the average amount of common stock outstanding. In the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1923, $18.28 a share was earned on the common stock.

In January, gross earnings totaled $1,400,611, as compared with $1,370,676 in January, 1923. Net was $1,363,350, compared with $1,356,030 and net to the common stock and reserves was $782,783, compared with $726,804 in January, 1923.

New Construction Work

The earnings of the public utility division, both gross and net, for January were substantially larger than for December, and net earnings from operation showed an increase of approximately 9 per cent over those for the corresponding month of 1923.

Construction work is progressing rapidly on several important installations. The 20,000 k. w. unit in the big steam generating plant of the Public Service Company of Colorado at Valmont, near Boulder, is moving along rapidly with the steel construction nearing completion, and in Joplin, Mo., the new 20,000 k. w. unit for the Empire District Electric Company is progressing satisfactorily.

The new 20,000 kilowatt turbo unit and boiler plant have been completed and placed in service at Lorain, Ohio, and the new 30,000 kilowatt unit at Toledo is now operating.

Oil Production Division

Production of crude oil in the United States during the month of January showed further declines, as did the imports of crude oil from Mexico, according to the estimates published by the American Petroleum Institute.

This decline in production has considerably strengthened both the crude and refined oil markets, and in the month under review Mid-Continent crude was advanced a total of from 40 to 50 cents a barrel, depending upon the gravity.

A drilling campaign which had been deferred owing to the over-production of crude has been instituted, and at the present time the operating subsidiaries have a total of 35 new wells drilling.

During January Cities Service completed two wells in northern Texas and also one in the Burbank district in Oklahoma. This latter well had an initial production of 2600 barrels, and proves up a tract of 160 acres which is a jointly operated lease.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE EARNINGS EQUAL $8.42 SHARE

NEW YORK, March 13—The New York Air Brake Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profit of $2,526,487, after charges and taxes, equal to $8.42 a share on the 300,000 shares of no par Class "A" and common, compared with a net profit of $958,741, or $4.37 on the common in 1922.

The report for the year follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Mfg profits	$3,592,359	$2,208,636	$459,665
Other inc	421,338	34,355	48,114
Total inc	4,013,697	2,242,991	507,779
Admin exp taxs etc	1,248,336	847,779	490,765
Interest	238,874	436,471	475,713
Fed tax	...	...	70,000
Net profit	2,526,487	958,741	*458,698
(Class A) divs	400,000	84,000	375,000
Common divs	400,000	...	...
Surplus	1,726,487	874,741	†833,698

*Loss. †Deficit.

Profit and loss account follows: Capital and surplus Jan. 1, 1923, $11,080,292; add net profit $2,526,487 for 1923 before dividends, making total credit $11,390,923; deduct dividends Class A stock $400,000 paid in 1923 and $100,000 payable April 1, 1924; dividends on Class B stock $600,000, including $200,000 payable Feb. 2, 1924; reserve for contingencies $500,000; reserve for purchase of bonds $500,000 and special adjustments and loss $115,765; leaving balance represented by 200,000 shares no par common Dec. 31, 1923, of $11,390,924.

President C. A. Starbuck says: "Bookings of new business are encouraging and indications are that 1924 should show satisfactory results.

"Special efforts have been made to place our plants on the highest basis of efficiency, and we can report that satisfactory conditions prevail in both manufacturing and selling departments."

STEEL SUBSIDIARY EXPANSION

BIRMINGHAM, March 13—Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, plans the expenditure of several millions for new open hearth, with four furnaces and a new sheet mill, to produce plain and corrugated black and galvanized sheets, at the Fairfield Works. The elevated railroad, being built by the company across two valleys, giving a straight line from the ore mines on Red Mountain to Fairfield Works, will be completed this year at a cost of $4,000,000.

SUPERIOR STEEL EARNINGS

Superior Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profits of $734,879 after depreciation and federal tax, compared with $515,862 in 1922.

PITTSBURGH COAL ADJUSTS VALUES

Two Decided Changes Made in Balance Sheet by Revaluation of Properties

The Pittsburgh Coal Company has completed adjustments of property values taken over from companies to which it succeeded on organization in 1916, resulting in two decided changes in the balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1923.

A $14,680,393 gain in paid-in surplus to $58,489,268 represents the final valuation of Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania, Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company and the surplus accounts of these companies and subsidiaries, and a $6,039,222 decrease in earned surplus to $23,281,492, represents a revision of depletion and depreciation reserves of those companies for 1916 to 1922.

Total surplus stood at $81,770,761 at the close of the year, a gain of $8,641,172, arrived at as follows:

Surplus Dec. 31, 1922	$29,320,714	
Coal land revaluation as of Dec. 31, 1922	43,808,876	
Total sur. Dec. 31, 1923		$73,129,590
Plant revaluation		$73,129,590
*1923 income surplus		2,481,306
Surplus Dec. 31, 1923		$81,770,761
Paid-in surplus	$58,489,268	
Earned surplus	23,281,492	
Total	$81,770,761	

*After $43,480 accruing to subsidiaries' minority interests, $394,608 1923 federal income taxes, and regular preferred and common stock dividends, paid in July, 1923, and January, 1924.

Working Capital Increased

This gives a total value to Pittsburgh Coal Company, its coal and surface lands, mine plants and equipments, railways and docks, less depletion and depreciation, of $135,226,248. The only other investments include $6,550,070 in bonds and stocks ($718,231 United States bonds), and $5,083,902 fund investments, principally $5,500,000 Liberty bonds at the market value deposited under the mortgage of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company. Current assets consist of $8,992,425 coal on hand and supplies, $8,533,804 accounts and bills receivable and $6,091,520 cash, a total of $23,617,749.

Less bills payable of $921,386, accounts payable of $3,320,903, and dividends of $846,692, a total of $5,088,981, working capital at the close of the year was $18,528,767, a net increase of $329,043. Working capital is exclusive of Government bonds.

Average Profit $.52 a Ton

Production, at 13,915,588 tons, was the best since 1919, and a 100 per cent gain over 1922. Profits kept pace, averaging $0.525 a ton before federal taxes. Last year's operations marked general improvement from recent years, particularly from the unprofitable strike year previous, as shown by the following comparisons:

Year	Net tons output	Net income before fed'l taxes	Profits per ton before tax	Earn'gs per sh com stk
1923	13,915,588	$7,309,162	$.525	$10.88
1922	6,612,717	3,714,953	.561	5.02
1921	8,956,562	3,673,548	.411	4.89
1920	12,348,686	10,932,715	.886	14.40
1919	13,852,741	4,559,716	.329	6.05
1918	17,160,799	9,006,854	.526	11.55
1917	18,391,283	14,076,852	.765	17.94
1916	18,709,926	3,143,925	1.68	3.91
1915	19,134,436	1,653,524	.086	...
1914	18,295,851	1,371,059	.076	...

Last year's profits were made with all mines running at an average of only 50 per cent of capacity. In the first quarter output was limited by the lack of transportation and in the last quarter by the lack of a market. The second and third quarters alone were anything like active.

Of the total reserve of 152,431 acres in the company's Pittsburgh vein, with an estimated mineable content of 1,135,520,000 tons, only 1557 acres were worked last year, averaging 8016 tons per acre, while the average content of the company's total acreage is 75,000 tons an acre.

STEADY REDUCTION OF OUTSTANDING TELEPHONE BONDS

There continues a steady whittling down of the outstanding American Telephone convertible 6s and 4½s, although on not so extensive a scale as might generally be supposed, in view of the higher income yield to be obtained through exercising the conversion privilege.

The convertible 4½ per cent gold bonds of 1922 are convertible at the ratio of $120 of bonds, or $100 of bonds and $20 of cash, for one share of stock. The seven-year 6 per cent convertible gold bonds maturing Aug. 1, 1925, are convertible on the basis of $100 of bonds and $6 of cash for one share of stock.

As of this date there are outstanding $4,850,000 of the original issue of $67,000,000 of 4½s issued in 1913. Since the New Year nearly $1,000,000 of the 6s have been turned in, reducing the outstanding issue to $8,636,000. On Jan. 3, 1922, the total was $34,053,600.

The following shows the extent of the reduction in the outstanding 4½s and 6s during the last two years, the substantial scaling down of the issues through conversion reflecting the increase in the dividend rate:

	4½s Out	6s Out
Jan. 3, 1922	$11,021,000	$34,053,600
Jan. 1, 1923	7,191,000	14,069,000
Nov. 20, 1923	5,336,500	10,701,700
Jan. 1, 1924	5,201,000	9,625,700
Mar. 11, 1924	4,850,000	8,636,000

FEDERAL RESERVE POSITION STRONG

Total federal reserve loans stand at $183,308,000. This is about $83,000,000 less than loans were a year ago, and $441,531,000 less than July 3, 1923, the high point of last year.

The volume of loans secured by Government paper is rapidly diminishing. On Dec. 23, 1920, loans secured by Government obligations amounted to $1,177,263,000; Dec. 21, 1921, they stood at $503,770,000; Dec. 20, 1922, they totaled $314,851,000; while on March 5, 1924, they had declined to $211,938,000.

Total federal reserve loans reached their peak on Nov. 5, 1920, when they stood at $2,826,825,000, of which $1,215,101,000 were secured by Government paper and $1,611,724,000 were commercial loans.

The post-war low record for federal reserve loans was established July 26, 1922, when the total loans aggregated only $379,981,000. Present volume of loans exceeds low record by approximately $108,000,000.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION

NEW YORK, March 13—The stock exchange has received notice from the Marlin-Rockwell Corportaion of a proposed increase in capital stock by $2,722,800 of 7 per cent preferred, and 133,554 shares common.

BOSTON TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer of the city of Boston reports for February, the first month of the city's fiscal year, receipts for city and county account of $1,132,877, and payments of $3,300,601. Balance on hand March 1 was $6,824,378.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY STARTS DIVIDENDS ON COMMON STOCK

NEW YORK, March 13—Directors of the Southern Railway Company today declared an initial dividend of $1.25 on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

The dividend caused the common stock to jump 4 points to 55, a high record.

The dividend is the first to be paid on the 1,200,000 common shares since the reorganization of the road in 1894. Beginning in 1897 dividends on the preferred stock have ranged from 1 to 5 per cent annually.

The directors also declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 21 to stock of record March 20.

Referring to the common dividend, Fairfax Harrison, president of the road, said:

"For nearly 30 years the stockholders have waited while the property has been built up and the capital account has been secured. Meanwhile every other interest in the property—public, employees, and bond holders—has shared in the fruits of the industrial regeneration of the south."

DIVIDENDS

Union Bag & Paper declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

St. Maurice Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 28 to stock of record March 21.

Midland Steel Products Company declared an initial dividend of $2.67 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. Dividend covers the period from June 1, 1923, to Oct. 1, 1923.

The Carolina Power & Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common, placing that issue on a $6 a share yearly basis, compared with $2 previously. The dividend is payable May 1 to holders of record April 15. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share was also declared on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and $1 on the common, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

International Telephone & Telegraph declared the regular quarterly $1.50 dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable May 1 to stock of record April 12.

The Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad declared dividends of 7 per cent on the preferred and 3 per cent on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record March 14. The company paid 7 per cent on both issues on April 10, 1923.

Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada declared a semiannual dividend of 7½ per cent, payable April 21 to stock of record March 31. This is the same amount as was paid six months ago.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3, payable April 7 to stock of record March 11.

Narragansett Electric Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 31 to stock of record March 25.

United Gas Improvement Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock, same as three months ago, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31, also the regular quarterly of 1¾ on preferred, payable June 14 to stock of record May 31.

Metropolitan Edison Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Asheville Power & Light Company and the Yadkin River Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

American Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

Corona Typewriter Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50c a share on the common, of 2 per cent on the first preferred, and of 1¾ per cent on the second preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

The Air Reduction Company declared the regular dividend of $1, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Nipissing Mines declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent dividend, payable April 21 to stock of record March 31. Three months ago an extra dividend of 3 per cent was declared in addition to the regular quarterly 3 per cent.

American Type Founders declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common and the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 10. Three months ago 1¾ per cent was declared on the common.

Directors of Sonora Phonograph, Inc., voted to resume dividend payments on the $1,000,000 8 per cent preferred stock by declaration of a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared the regular quarterly $1.75 perferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Peerless Motor & Truck Company has reduced the quarterly dividend to 50 cents a share. Previously $1 quarterly was paid. The current declaration is payable March 31 to stock of record March 2.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, putting its stock on an 8 per cent basis, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14. The company has been paying at a 7 per cent rate.

Lake Torpedo Boat Company declared a dividend of 21 per cent on the first preferred cumulative stock, covering back dividends for three years ended June 30, 1923, payable March 25 to stock of record March 15.

Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Salt Creek Consolidated Oil declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Indian Motor Cycle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

American La France Fire Engine Company declared quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record Mary 1 and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent per sterling share, payable on or about March 30 to stockholders of record as of March 13, 1924. The dividend will be disbursed by the Guaranty Trust of New York to holders of American shares of record March 13. The transfer books for the American shares will not be closed in connection with this dividend.

The Illinois Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

The Porto Rico Railways have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

EMPLOYEE STOCKHOLDINGS

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Electric Storage Battery Company has made arrangements by which employees may purchase common stock this year at $53 a share, the same price as in 1923, when the plan was inaugurated and 6000 shares set aside for the purpose.

OTIS STEEL OUTPUT HEAVIER

NEW YORK, March 13—Otis Steel shipped 32,354 tons of finished product in February, 86 per cent more than in February, 1923, the largest month's shipments since January, 1920.

WORLD OUTPUT OF OIL IN 1923 HAS 18.3 PER CENT GAIN

Total Exceeds 1,000,000,000 Barrels—America Far Ahead of Other Countries

World production of oil in 1923 is estimated at 1,010,995,000 barrels, which establishes a new high record. It is 156,186,000 barrels more than 1922 or 18.3 per cent, and is nearly double the 1919 output of 544,885,000 barrels.

The United States, as usual, led all other countries and showed a greater part of the world total, 72.7 per cent, than any time previously. Domestic production of 735,000,000 barrels was 177,469,000, or 31.8 per cent greater than 1922. Outside the United States, the world showed a net decline of 21,000,000 barrels from 1922.

American production was within 30,000,000 barrels of the world's total in 1921, just two years previous and 40,000,000 larger than the world's yield in 1920.

Mexico Falls Off

The United States proportion of 72.7 per cent of the world's total yield in 1923 compares with a 64.7 per cent share in 1922 and 61.9 per cent in 1921.

Mexico's light oil fields were invaded by water last year, notably the prolific Toteco district, and as a result production declined 33,000,000 barrels. Its yield of 149,472,000 barrels represented 14.8 per cent of the world's 1923 total, compared with 21.7 per cent in 1922 and 25.7 per cent in 1921.

Despite this, Mexico was still the second largest producer. Russia, next in line, increased by more than 5,000,000 barrels to 38,167,000 representing 3.8 per cent of the world's total, about the same proportion as the previous year. Persia increased about 3,000,000, and Rumania and Peru 1,000,000 barrels each, while Dutch East Indies declined 1,720,000 barrels.

Venezuela's Gain

Few changes of any consequence occurred in other countries, aside from Venezuela's increase of 1,600,000 barrels to 3,800,000, and British Borneo's gain of about 1,000,000 barrels. Colombia, where development is almost exclusively by Standard Oil of New Jersey, on the old Tropical Oil property, increased 100,000 barrels to 426,000. This is the second year Colombia is on the list as a producer. Argentina reflected disappointing results of the drill, for despite considerable activity its production was little changed from 1922.

Below is presented a table showing world oil production for the last four years, in barrels (000 omitted), by countries, the figures for 1923 being estimated by the American Petroleum Institute. The three previous years are official figures of the United States Geological Survey:

	1923	1922	1921	1920
United States	735,000	557,531	472,183	443,402
Mexico	149,472	182,278	193,397	163,540
Russia	38,167	32,966	29,150	25,429
Persia	20,000	21,909	16,672	12,352
Dutch E Ind.	15,000	16,720	16,958	17,529
Rumania	10,850	9,843	8,368	7,435
India	7,575	7,700	8,000	7,500
Peru	6,375	5,314	3,699	2,816
Pol'd(Galicia)	5,000	5,227	5,167	5,606
Sarawak	3,887	2,349	1,411	...
Venezuela	3,800	2,201	1,433	456
Argentina	3,250	3,018	1,747	1,665
Trinidad	3,087	2,445	2,354	2,083
Jap&Formosa	1,695	2,042	2,447	2,139
Egypt	1,037	1,188	1,255	1,042
France	503	496	392	388
Colombia	426	323	...	...
Germany	354	319	200	212
Canada	175	179	190	196
Czechoslovakia	100	120	...	...
Italy	32	31	34	34
Algeria	9	9	2	3
England	1	1	...	...
Others	200	100	2	1,018
	1,010,995	854,809	765,065	694,854

BRITISH SHIPPING HOLDING ITS OWN

Small Proportion of United Kingdom Tonnage Idle

LONDON, March 13—A note of restrained optimism marks the annual report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Despite the difficulties besetting the shipping industry in general, and the hardships peculiar to the British operation, the report shows that the British feel they are holding their own.

Of 6,000,000 tons of idle shipping, only 750,000 is British, and more than half the British fleet is less than 10 years old. More motor vessels are being built in British yards than in the rest of the world.

But the boast of proud supremacy is no longer possible, and complaints are made that European competitors, nearly all paying lower wages than the British, have 20,000,000 tons at their disposal. And it is pointed out that "flag discrimination" in coastwise traffic is not practiced here, so that losses can be made up from this class of carrying. In 1914 the British owned 44½ per cent of all sea-going tonnage and now less than 33 per cent. But of the 15,500,000 tons added since then about half is obsolete or otherwise uneconomical. So a greater proportion of British tonnage is occupied than of world tonnage at large.

Germany, paying wages equal to only one-third of those paid by the British, has built 1,500,000 tons and bought another 1,000,000, and so has a complete, modern and efficient fleet, and here the competition is keenly felt.

While waiting for the recovery of international trade to employ the surplus of effective tonnage a scrapping policy is vigorously recommended to save the expense of laying up ships. This will tend to stabilize conditions and produce equilibrium of supply with demand.

GRAY & DAVIS EARNINGS LARGER

The Gray & Davis, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, the third full year of operation under American Bosch Magneto management, an operating profit of $294,336, compared with an operating profit in 1922 of $290,021, a deficit in 1921 of $179,594, and a deficit in 1920 of $463,108. The balance of $50,152, after interest charges and preferred dividends and $109,184 special charges, equals 36 cents a share on 136,904 shares of common stock. The 1922 balance of $268,332, after preferred dividends, equaled $1.96 a share of common.

As of Dec. 31, Gray & Davis had current assets of $2,164,076, against which there were current liabilities of $1,110,248.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

The annual report of the Potomac Edison Company, second largest subsidiary of the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., issued to stockholders today, shows consolidated gross earnings from all sources in 1923 of $3,630,199, an increase of $457,633 over the preceding year, and net income available for dividends of $501,198, an increase of $194,686.

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Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Apr. 15, 1924, to stockholders of record Mar. 14, 1924.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Mar. 14, 1924, and will be reopened at the opening of business Apr. 2, 1924.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Shawsheen Village, Andover, Mass., March 4, 1924.

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AMATEUR BILLIARD RACE IS NEAR END

If Roscow and Lord Win Today Championship Will Be Practically Decided

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13—If Dr R. N. Roscow of Baltimore, who has won five straight, today defeats Dr. A. J. Harris of the Chicago Athletic Association, and R. M. Lord of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, the present champion, defeats F. I. Fleming of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, the United States National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association will be practically decided, although two more days of play remain.

By a victory today Roscow would reach the "kin pin" row, with only one game to play. His win would mean a second loss for Harris, his leading rival, while Fleming might also go two down. Harris, who won his first four games, met with defeat for the first time yesterday in a brilliant battle with Lord.

The champion started out with 23 points in 16 innings, and after a slight slump ran six caroms, which gave him 31 points in 25 innings. He continued to climb steadily until he had a lead of 42 to 12 at the half century turn. At this point Harris staged the most remarkable rally seen in the tourney. In 13 innings he made 24 points, including a run of 6. Lord's margin was too great to overcome, however, as the champion crawled out 50 to 40 in 68 frames. The score by innings:

R. M. Lord—0 0 1 0 0 3 0 2 2 3 4 1 3 2 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—50. Innings—68. High run—6.

Dr. A. J. Harris—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 6 2 0 0 0 2—40. Innings—67. High run—6.

Referee—W. B. Huey.

Roscow yesterday won an endurance test of 104 innings with A. O. Spielman of the Chicago Athletic Association, 50 to 42. A high run of 6 aided him to an early lead which he held safely all the way. The score by innings:

Dr. R. N. Roscow—0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—104. High Run—6.

A. O. Spielman—1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—42. Innings—103. High run—3.

Referee—W. B. Huey.

Fleming placed himself in a position to challenge the leaders by winning his fourth game yesterday, defeating C. E. Patterson of the C. A. A., 50 to 46 points in 77 innings. The battle was interesting all of the distance, as Patterson got away to a lead of 31 to 23 in 40 innings. Fleming began to climb and took the lead, 34 to 33 in 57 innings. Patterson tied at 38 at the sixty-third turn, but Fleming again seized the lead and held it. The score by innings:

F. I. Fleming—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—77. High run—5.

C. E. Patterson—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 3 5 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—46. Innings—77. High run—5.

Referee—C. B. Spaulding.

Reverse for the Indianapolis entry, L. M. Vogler, was dealt out by the Pittsburgh contender, E. G. Wainwright, 50 to 36 in 76 innings. Impetus was added to the victor's scoring pace by a run of 8 the best of the tourney and another of 6. Vogler's best was a 5. The score by innings:

E. G. Wainwright—0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 3—50. Innings—76. High run—8.

L. M. Vogler—0 4 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—36. Innings—76. High run—5.

Referee—R. M. Simmons.

IDAHO COMPLETES FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

MOSCOW, Ida., March 13 (Special)—The University of Idaho football schedule for 1914 will be the longest of any of the Pacific Coast Conference institutions.

The entire schedule for the Vandal team next fall has now been completed by Graduate Manager Albert Knudson, calling for nine games, six of which will be Coast Conference classes, and one with University of Nevada, which has never been affiliated with any conference, at Boise, Ida., Thanksgiving Day. The Nevada game has been arranged as a substitute for the annual Armistice Day classic, generally played at the Idaho capital, but made impossible this year because of conflicting dates.

One of Idaho's biggest games next season will be that with Stanford University at Portland, Oct. 25. In the first meeting of these two elevens last fall at Palo Alto, Stanford gained one of her hardest victories of the year, and the return game in October will doubtless attract a great deal of interest.

For the third consecutive year, Idaho will journey to Los Angeles to meet the University of Southern California, where the Vandals have established a reputation as a strong football aggregation. The Trojan game, this year, appears on the Idaho schedule, Nov. 22. The annual Washington State College game is to be played this year at Moscow, while University of Oregon will invade Idaho territory again for the first time in four years. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27—Open.
Oct. 4—Gonzaga University at Spokane; 11—Montana State University at Missoula; 17—Washington State College; 25—Stanford University at Portland; 31—Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.
Nov. 8—University of Oregon; 15—open; 22—University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 27—University of Nevada at Boise.

CRIMSON FENCERS KEEP WINNING

Norwich University was unable to mar the clean slate of the Harvard University fencers, yesterday, the visitors going down to defeat by the overwhelming score of 10 to 1. Capt. E. H. Lane '24, added to his reputation as one of the best college fencers in the east winning his five matches easily and being touched only twice. E. L. Handy of Norwich gained the only point for his team by defeating F. W. Saunders. Harvard used many of its substitutes when it was seen that the totals would end in the Crimson's favor and these men did as well as the regulars.

REISELT DEFEATED TWICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13 (Special)—Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia's representative in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League, met with a double setback yesterday when he lost two matches to J. M. Layton of St. Louis, former world's champion. Reiselt, who ranks second in the league race, lost the afternoon contest, 50 to 44, in 54 innings and dropped the evening match, 50 to 27, in 45 innings. Reiselt had a high run of 8 in the seventeenth in the afternoon and Layton equaled it in the fifteenth inning of the evening match.

Basketball Nears Semifinal Round

Eight Teams Compete Today in National Tourney

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (Special)—The National Amateur Athletic Union basketball tournament nears the semifinal round, today. Sixteen teams answered to the call of the referee in the second round, yesterday, on the Convention Hall court. Today only eight remain to compete for a chance in the semifinals.

The Kansas City Athletic Club and the Hillyard team of St. Joseph, strong favorites at the start of the tournament, still appear to have a good chance to meet in the title game, Saturday night. Butler University of Indianapolis and the Olympic Club of San Francisco may upset the expected outcome, however.

Butler, coached by H. O. Page, former University of Chicago star, defeated the Kansas State Teachers' College, champion of the Kansas Conference, in the feature game, last night, 40 to 21.

The defense of the Indianapolis five was the best seen in the tournament to date and it will take a powerful team to eliminate it from competition.

The Olympic Club exhibited fine team play, and great accuracy in shooting by defeating the Leacock Club, champion of St. Louis, 42 to 31. The Leacocks have a heavy scoring team, but against the Californians they were outclassed. The Olympics obtained a 27 to 10 advantage in the first half, but slowed up in the final period, the Leacocks scoring 21 points to the Olympics 15.

The most exciting game of the eight played was between the University Club of Brooklyn and the Kelley Repperts of Kansas City, the former winning in the last two minutes of play, 24 to 23. Outweighed some 20 pounds to the man, the Kelley Repperts, a team of former high school stars here, appeared like midgets against the men of the east. Size, however, had nothing to do with the results, as the younger men lead at the half, 13 to 10, and were leading by three points up to the last few minutes of the closely waged battle. A personal foul called on Craig, a Kelley Reppert guard, enabled the University Club to cut the lead to a point, when Jarvis, forward, tossed two free throws. A minute later Knipe threw a field goal to win the game.

The Blue Diamonds of the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Hillyards drew easy assignments, the former defeating Southwestern College of Winfield, Kan., 40 to 19, and the latter triumphing over the Havre Club of Havre, Mont., 66 to 13.

Princeton Poloists Win League Contest

Defeat Penn 4 to 1, While Durland Downs 101st Cavalry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Princeton University proved too strong for University of Pennsylvania in the Intercollegiate Indoor Polo League match yesterday, winning by a score of 4 to 1. This was in spite of the fact that Pennsylvania was mounted on its own ponies, while Princeton had to depend on the ponies of the 101st cavalry, in whose Brooklyn armory the event was held.

Pennsylvania outrode Princeton at the start, and E. E. Hanscom, No. 1 for the Philadelphians, was first to score. But before the end of the chukker, D. S. Holbrook and W. H. Jackson had each scored for Princeton, making the score 2 to 1 at the end of the first half. Each also scored once more in the final period, while holding Pennsylvania scoreless.

In the Class B contest between Durland Polo Club and the 101st cavalry, Durland won by a score of 8 to 2.

Paul Ladin, at back, scored 4 of their goals, with W. H. Schaefer, a new member of the team, scoring 3, and J. W. Henley, No. 1, the last goal of the game. The home trio scored one in each half.

INTERCOLLEGIATE

PRINCETON		PENNSYLVANIA
No. 1—D. S. Holbrook		E. E. Hanscom
No. 2—W. H. Jackson		C. D. Bridgman
Back—T. M. Bancroft		H. S. Snellenberg

Score—Princeton University 4, University of Pennsylvania 1. Goals—Holbrook 2, Jackson 2, for Princeton; Hanscom, for Pennsylvania.

CLASS B

DURLAND		101ST CAVALRY
No. 1—J. W. Henley		Leo Martinson
No. 2—W. H. Schaefer		Gilbert Wilson
Back—Paul Ladin		W. J. Brachtel

Score—Durland Polo Club 8, 101st Cavalry 2. Goals—Ladin 4, Schaefer 3, Henley, for Durland; Martinson, Wilson, for 101st Cavalry. Referee—Charles Lang.

PRINCETON MAY YET TIE FOR THE TITLE

PRINCETON, N. J. March 13—Princeton University advanced in the Intercollegiate Basketball League standing last night by defeating Dartmouth College, 40 to 24. The Tigers have two more games to play, one with Cornell University on Saturday and with Dartmouth next week, and victories in both contests will mean a tie between Princeton and Cornell for the championship, but if Cornell wins Saturday the title goes to Ithaca.

Dartmouth scored first last evening with a field goal by Karl Friedman '25 shortly after the opening whistle. Although the score once reached 5-all, Dartmouth never again threatened seriously, while the Tigers gave the best exhibition of team work they have shown all season, and their passing and shooting was a great improvement over previous contests. The summary:

PRINCETON		DARTMOUTH
Hynson, Lemon, lf		rg, Sailer
Klaess, Loeb, rf		lg, Goas
Cleaves, Hull, c		c, Edwards
Bergen, Caldwell, lg		rf, Friedman, Dooley
Anderson, Eben, rg		lf, Dooley, Shaneman

Score—Princeton University 40, Dartmouth College 24. Goals from field—Hynson 5, Klaess 4, Cleaves 3, Anderson 3, for Princeton; Friedman 2, Edwards 2, Dooley, Shaneman, for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Anderson 6, Cleaves 2, Hynson 2, for Princeton; Goas 5, Edwards 4, Friedman 2, Shaneman, for Dartmouth. Referee—T. J. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Edward Hastings, Cornell. Time—Two 20m. periods.

WILLIAMS TENNIS DATES

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 13—Yale University and Dartmouth College will meet Williams College in tennis this year, according to the following schedule made public here yesterday: May 3—Union; 7—United States Military Academy at West Point; 10—Wesleyan at Middletown; 16—Yale at New Haven; 17—Dartmouth; 23—Harvard Business School at Boston; 24—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 30—Amherst; 31—University of Pennsylvania; June 2—Columbia (pending). Matches will be played at Williamstown unless otherwise stated.

WESSEL GOES TO ACADEMY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13—Lieut. L. P. Wessel has been ordered to the United States Naval Academy as gymnasium and assistant athletic officer, replacing Lieut. B. F. Perry, who will be assigned to sea duty. Lieutenant Wessel assisted Commander Byron McCandless, athletic officer, with the conduct of the New Year's Day football game between the Naval Academy and the University of Washington.

OFFENSE AND DEFENSE OF GOOD BALANCE WILL WIN

University of Kansas Takes Second Straight Basketball Championship by Employing This System

M. V. CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	W.	L.	Goals For	Goals Against	P.C.
Kansas	12	1	428	283	.923
Oklahoma	13	3	490	377	.812
Nebraska	10	6	394	306	.625
Kansas State	8	8	386	402	.500
Washington	8	8	411	423	.500
Drake	8	8	398	414	.500
Grinnell	4	12	340	442	.250
Missouri	4	12	384	427	.250
Iowa State	2	14	295	403	.125

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—Followers of the championship basketball race in the Missouri Valley Conference are pointing to the second successive year of dominance by University of Kansas as a refutation of the claim that a powerful offense is its own best defense and that a high-scoring team may profitably neglect its defensive strategy. They assert that a balanced offense and defense, such as Coach F. C. Allen has developed will win every time.

Kansas won 13 of the 16 games in which it met every one of its eight rivals in home-and-home games. Its solitary loss was a return game with University of Oklahoma, the second-place team, when Kansas appeared at Norman. Oklahoma's position is credited to more emphasis on the attack and less on the guarding. It won 13 of 16 games. Comparison of the scoring records of these two leaders affords an interesting contrast in the results of the two styles of play.

Against its rivals Kansas made 428 points and allowed only 283. It had a winning margin, therefore, of 145 points. Oklahoma, though it won two less games, scored 490 points, which is 62 more than the champions. It had a winning margin, however, of 113 points, 377 points having been scored by its rivals.

University of Nebraska, the third-place team, changed complexion several times during the season. It had a general diffusion of scoring ability, and its games were marked by the number of players participating in the point getting, rather than to the outstanding performance of one or two individual stars. Its defense was remarkable at times, notably in both games against Kansas, which were lost by 1 and 3-point margins. At other times its defense left something to be desired.

The Lincoln five, coached by G. W. Kline, won 10 games and lost 6. After winning three games, it lost five in a row, mostly by the narrow margins wherein defense is a decisive factor. Then it won seven straight and dropped the final.

An example of a team that staked everything on a high-scoring offensive was Washington University, which finished with a record of 8 won and 8 lost after opening with seven straight victories. From playing against the Red and Green in their first encounters, rivals learned that it had no defense. This was the downfall of Coach D. S. White's team, as on the second meeting with these rivals the opposing defense, by keeping possession of the ball, broke up the basket shooting and swept them down to a row of eight defeats, broken only by one victory.

This story is told by the statistics. Washington's point getters ran up 411 points, a record better than that made by third-place Nebraska; but it permitted opponents to score more points against it than did the most unsuccessful team in the league. Rivals counted 433 points against Washington. Iowa State, which lost 14 games and placed last, allowed its opponents only 403 points.

Drake University had a team with high potential scoring power and no defense to open the season. It lost its first five games before Coach O. M. Solem reorganized the team to give it a real defense. Then it won eight and lost three. Drake shooters compiled 399 points against 414 by opponents.

That more is needed than one good basketeer to make a team is shown by the fortunes of Grinnell College. While it had the league's greatest individual point star, it won only four of 16 games, and opponents made more points against it than against any other team. Grinnell players gleaned 340 points, but its rivals slipped over 442. Kansas State finished with a balance of eight games on each side of the ledger, while Missouri tied Grinnell's record of contests won and lost. The full list of individual games played during the championship season follows:

Kansas	21	Oklahoma	19
Oklahoma	26	Kansas	20
Kansas	19	Nebraska	18
Kansas	13	Nebraska	10
Kansas	36	Kansas State	21
Kansas	28	Kansas State	15
Kansas	17	Washington	16
Kansas	31	Washington	22
Kansas	49	Drake	16
Kansas	28	Drake	17
Kansas	36	Grinnell	22
Kansas	39	Grinnell	19
Kansas	16	Missouri	14
Kansas	30	Missouri	17
Kansas	30	Iowa State	16
Kansas	20	Iowa State	15
Nebraska	35	Oklahoma	21
Oklahoma	32	Nebraska	24
Oklahoma	29	Kansas State	15
Oklahoma	34	Kansas State	22
Oklahoma	21	Washington	19
Oklahoma	37	Washington	26
Oklahoma	44	Drake	28
Oklahoma	37	Drake	27
Oklahoma	43	Grinnell	31
Oklahoma	27	Grinnell	14
Oklahoma	22	Missouri	20
Missouri	25	Oklahoma	21
Oklahoma	33	Iowa State	17
Oklahoma	45	Iowa State	37
Nebraska	27	Kansas State	14
Kansas State	26	Nebraska	23
Nebraska	32	Washington	24
Nebraska	39	Washington	17
Nebraska	19	Nebraska	15
Drake	25	Nebraska	12
Nebraska	42	Grinnell	19
Nebraska	32	Grinnell	18
Nebraska	24	Missouri	18
Nebraska	31	Missouri	11
Nebraska	18	Iowa State	16
Nebraska	27	Iowa State	14
Washington	28	Kansas State	24
Kansas State	33	Washington	30
Kansas State	22	Drake	21
Kansas State	30	Drake	25
Grinnell	27	Kansas State	26
Grinnell	21	Kansas State	14
Kansas State	29	Missouri	26
Kansas State	23	Missouri	15
Kansas State	18	Iowa State	17
Kansas State	24	Iowa State	20
Washington	35	Drake	27
Drake	34	Washington	18
Washington	32	Grinnell	23
Washington	33	Grinnell	30
Washington	27	Missouri	20
Washington	27	Missouri	26
Washington	30	Iowa State	26
Washington	25	Iowa State	12
Drake	25	Grinnell	23
Drake	26	Grinnell	14
Drake	26	Missouri	24
Drake	37	Missouri	23
Iowa State	18	Drake	17
Drake	29	Iowa State	22
Grinnell	28	Missouri	18
Missouri	22	Grinnell	19
Iowa State	13	Grinnell	14
Grinnell	19	Iowa State	17
Missouri	14	Iowa State	16
Missouri	21	Iowa State	14

COLUMBIA TENNIS OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Three of Last Year's Men Are Available for 1924 Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The Columbia University tennis team is planning another tour of the south this year, according to an announcement made by Manager J. R. Broderick '24. The main purpose of the trip is to give the players some outdoor practice in preparation for the intercollegiate meets to come later.

While the official schedule of the trip has not yet been made up, the team is planning to leave April 16, and will not return to New York for several days after the finish of the Easter recess. As was the case last year, games will be arranged with the Richmond Country Club, Baltimore Country Club, Dunbarton Country Club and George Washington University. It is also probable that the United States Naval Academy will be met at Annapolis and the Chevy Chase Club at Washington, D. C. Whether there will be another dual contest with Johns Hopkins University at College Park, Md., this year, seems doubtful at present.

Three of the four men who made the trip last April will be included on the present tour, and their respective court records should rate Columbia as having the strongest college team in the east this year. G. B. Emerson '24, the fourth member of the regular quartet, will be unable to accompany the team because of ineligibility, and tryouts will be held in the near future to determine upon a substitute. His absence will hamper the team somewhat on the trip south, but it is expected that he will be eligible for the college competitions in the latter part of April and in May.

The tennis squad this season is captained by F. T. Anderson, who ranks as No. 1 in playing ability. Anderson won the national indoor senior singles title in 1921, and has met with very few defeats in college competition. Jerome Lang '25 ranks as No. 2 and R. H. Marshall '25 as No. 3. A freshman team is also being organized this year.

STOUT TO LEAD AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13—E. C. Stout '25, captain-elect of the 1924 football team, has been elected captain of the Princeton University hockey team. Stout, whose home is in East Orange, N. J., played varsity hockey and football in his sophomore year and has been an outstanding player on both teams since.

B. U. ELECTS KLEBAHN

F. W. Klebahn '26 has been elected captain of the Boston University swimming team for 1924-25. Klebahn, whose home is in Honolulu, was formerly captain of the Stanford University freshmen swimmers. In his races for B. U. he has made a fine showing in the relay, 100-yard and 50-yard swims, bringing down his time in the latter event to 26⅘s.

UNICORN RETAINS HOLD ON WINSOR CUP

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team by superior play ably defended its Winsor Cup, emblematic of the city championship, and the trophy will continue as an exhibit in the club's rooms, by defeating the strong Boston College sextet last night 3 to 1. It was the second defeat of the season for the collegians in competition against the Unicorn, a feat no other club team in Boston has been able to accomplish.

A good sized attendance cheered for the collegians, but the winner's defense proved too much of a problem. Although the loser's center-ice man covered G. P. Geran, Unicorn center, continuously, he was unable to prevent the latter from his usual effectiveness and he passed two sure goals to Leland Harrington, B. A. A. wing and scored the third goal himself.

James Foley provided the star individual play by scoring unassisted, the collegian's only goal. Finding the puck in back of the B. A. A. net he faked a passout, drew the B. A. A. players to one side of the net, reversed and slipped the puck in the opposite uncovered end of the goal. The summary:

B. A. A.		BOSTON COLLEGE
Harrington, Rice, lw		
	rw, Groden, P. Fitzgerald	
Geran, c		c, Foley
Cronin, rw		lw, Culhane, Groden
Small, Healy, rd		rd, Mahoney
Smith, Enright, rd		ld, Mullowney
LaCroix, g		g, J. Fitzgerald

Score—Boston Athletic Association 3, Boston College 1. Goals—Harrington 2, Geran, for Boston A. A.; Foley, for Boston College. Referees—F. E. Synnott and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Yale Star Answers Criticism of Sports

New Haven, Conn., March 13

ANSWERING the criticism of football and other athletics by President J. R. Angell of Yale University and Dean Roswell P. Angier, who contend that students today are placing too much stress on extra-curriculum events and forgetting the fact that they went to college primarily to get an education, W. M. Mallory '24, captain of last year's championship football team, speaking at the Kiwanis Club here yesterday, said that instead of neglecting studies for sports, athletes studied more than the average student. A recent survey of conditions at Yale revealed the fact that the average mark of all Yale students participating in athletics was between five and six points higher than the students who were not active in sports, he said.

St. Paul Eliminated From Western Race

Plays Two Games in Pittsburgh Next—Cleveland Wins 1-0

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY PLAYOFF SERIES
(Western Division)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Against	P.C.
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1	1	1	.750
St. Paul	1	1	4	5	5	.500

CLEVELAND, O., March 13 (Special)—St. Paul Athletic Club, western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association champions, was, as mathematics can be carried into the future, eliminated from the race for this year's championship last night here, when it was defeated by the Cleveland Hockey Club, 1 to 0, in the final game of the titular series between these two sextets.

It was the second defeat administered to St. Paul here, the third administered by Cleveland and the fourth the visitors have sustained in the championship games. St. Paul lost one game to Pittsburgh and tied the other. Now it goes to Pittsburgh to play Friday and Saturday, but even two victories there would leave it below Cleveland, which has won three games and lost only one.

Last night's encounter was as thrilling as any ever played in this city. Three regular periods were played to a scoreless tie. It was not until four minutes of one extra 10-minute period had passed that Joseph DeBernardi, veteran forward of the Blues, skated lazily down left wing and with a sudden, unexpected thrust, drove the puck past W. B. Elliot into the St. Paul net for the only goal of the contest.

While DeBernardi was cheered in a lengthy outburst by the thousands of fans who packed the rink, it really was Vernon Turner, goal tender, to whom the laurels of victory belonged, for Turner stopped 26 shots at the Cleveland net and on one occasion dove headlong to throw his whole body in front of the puck.

There was scarcely a dull moment all during the game. Neither was there a minute when some skater on one team or the other wasn't hurtling through space or skidding along the smooth surface, so fierce was the battle waged by each side to gain the puck and take it toward the net. The summary:

CLEVELAND		ST. PAUL
DeBernardi, Wilkie, lw		
	rw, Goheen, A. Conroy, Peltier	
Stewart, c		c, Clark, Garrett
McGuire, Cree, Quesnelle, rw		
	lw, Peltier, Garrett, A. Conroy	
Jamieson, ld		rd, Beare
Winters, McKinnon, rd		ld, Abel
Turner, g		g, Elliot

Score—Cleveland Hockey Club 1; St. Paul Athletic Club 0. Goals—DeBernardi, Cleveland. Referee—Stephen Vair and John Dwan, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. and one 10m. period.

GREYHOUNDS TO PLAY HAMILTON

Senior Hockey Title of Eastern Canada at Stake

TORONTO, Ont., March 13 (Special)—The Sault Ste. Marie Greyhounds, senior northern Ontario champions, are resting here today and tomorrow in preparation for their contests here Saturday and Tuesday with the Hamilton Tigers for the amateur hockey championship of eastern Canada.

The Greyhounds qualified last night by defeating Niagara Falls, Intermediate Ontario Hockey Association champions here, 7 to 0, and displayed a marked superiority offensively over their opponents. They failed, however, to show sufficient form to justify the claim that they are the best senior team in the east. They showed flashes of real form; but their greatest weakness was a disinclination to take the body-checking that the opposing defensive handed out all evening and most of their attacks in the first two periods ended with outside shots.

Greyhounds were given a good lead in the first four minutes, when they scored two easy goals on long shots, and there is no doubt that they were never fully extended; but they passed up many chances to better their scoring positions by shooting before reaching the defense. They were held scoreless for 24 minutes before getting the only goal of the second period.

Their margin was increased one point in the first minute of the third period, and they ran in three in the last 10 minutes, when the losers had every one up on the attack, trying to break into the scoring column. At this stage of the game their forwards broke away three abreast, and had little difficulty in working in on top of Mayo and outguessing him as his protection was negligible.

The winners had speed, team work and back checked constantly, and gave Mayo a busy night, and had it not been for his work the score would have been much larger. Fraser and Murray forced the Greyhounds to shoot from outside the defense for the first two periods, and also carried a great deal of the offensive burden of their team. The forwards were away off form in team work and back checking.

GREYHOUNDS		NIAGARA FALLS
Lessard, Cook, lw		rw, Harrington Pennie
Phillips, c		c, Rice
Woodruff, Campbell, rw		
	lw, Bawtenheimer, McAteer	
Cain, ld		rd, Fraser
Donnelly, rd		ld, Murray
Walsh, g		g, Mayo

Score—Sault Ste. Marie 7, Niagara Falls 0. Goals—Phillips 2, Lessard, Campbell, Woodruff, for Sault Ste. Marie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS WEDNESDAY

LONDON, March 13—League soccer football games played here yesterday resulted as follows:

English League, First Division—West Bromwich Albion 0, Chelsea 0; Aston Villa 2, Arsenal 1; Bolton 4, Liverpool 1.

Second Division—Bradford City 0, Clapton Orient 0.

Fourth-round replays in the English Association Football Cup resulted in victories for Manchester City over Cardiff, 1 to 0, and Burnley over Swindon, 3 to 1.

GLASGOW, March 13 — Replayed matches for the Scottish Football Association Cup, which took place here yesterday, failed to decide the winners. Ayr United and Airdrieonians playing a scoreless tie, while the Partick-Hibernian game ended with the score 1 to 1. Both games want into extra time.

GUILFORD IS LOW MEDALIST

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 13—J. P. Guilford of Boston, former holder of the national title, won the medal yesterday for low score in the 36-hole qualifying round for the Volusia County championship, which was played over the Ormond Beach golf course. Guilford had a 71 on the first 18 holes and a 79 on the second, totaling 150. C. F. Rich of Boston was second with 155.

KENTUCKY WINS THREE STRAIGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—University of Kentucky beat Yale University three straight games in the intercollegiate bowling tournament, last night. Telegraphic exchange of figures showed the following: Kentucky—877; 824; 972—2673. Yale—734; 813; 743—2288.

SETTLEMENT IS STILL IN DOUBT

Eastern and Western Professional Hockey Officials Firm

MONTREAL, Que., March 13 (Special)—Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association, and spokesman for the two western leagues, stated last night in Calgary that, after the third game in Winnipeg on Saturday, between Calgary and Vancouver, the two teams would disband if both were not allowed to come east and meet the Canadiens in a playoff for the Stanley Cup and the world's championship. Manager Leo Dandurand of the Canadiens, National Hockey League champions, and Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, are just as positive in their stand that only one team will meet the Canadiens, and there the matter rests.

Two years ago, when the Western Canada League was formed, a written agreement was made by the three professional leagues of Canada, governing the playoffs between the champion teams for a five-year period, and this has still three years to run, although the two western leagues apparently desire to ignore it.

Trustee Foran of this city has been appealed to by the eastern league and his announcement is awaited with great interest. In the meantime the Canadiens have made arrangements to play the games in the Ottawa Arena where there is artificial ice and where they will have the support of a large French-speaking population. Special trains will also be run from Montreal for the games, if they are played.

In 1922, Vancouver won the Pacific Coast title and then defeated Regina in a two-game series, the first at Vancouver and the second at Regina, and then came east where it was defeated by St. Patricks in Toronto, three out of five games. Last year Ottawa went west and defeated Vancouver in the semifinals and then won from Edmonton in the finals. This season the two western champion teams have played in Vancouver and Calgary, Vancouver winning at home by 3 to 1 and Calgary doing the same by 6 to 3. The deciding game is scheduled for Winnipeg.

The western proposition is that the Canadiens meet the losers of this series in the semifinals and then the winner meet Vancouver. This is strenuously opposed by officials of the N. H. L. who claim that only the winners of the Vancouver-Calgary series should play in the east.

The N. H. L. signified its willingness of a four-club series with Ottawa representing the east along with Canadiens, but this was refused by the westerners.

Opinion in the west supports the western plan while the east is solidly behind the N. H. L. It is not that the result is doubted, as Vancouver is no stronger, if as strong as when it was defeated by St. Patricks two years ago, while Canadiens are one of the best teams in the history of professional hockey in the east. Vancouver is entirely a team of veterans, while Calgary also contains a number of players who have seen their best days and Canadiens on the other hand are young with their best years to come.

Nebraska, Indiana Are Mat Favorites

Wrestling and "Big Ten" Swimming Meets at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13—Of the 10 teams entered in the Western Intercollegiate Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association championship wrestling tournament, to be held at University of Chicago, Friday and Saturday, University of Nebraska and Indiana University are favored to carry off a large share of the honors. Indiana, with a team composed almost entirely of sophomores, went through the dual meet season without a team loss. Nebraska captured the Missouri Valley team championship in the first conference meet ever held, the event being staged at Ames, Ia., last Saturday.

Other teams that expect to make strong showings are Iowa State College, which was a close second to Nebraska in the Missouri Valley meet; Ohio State University, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois. Purdue University has entered a team, as has University of Wisconsin, and as has University of Iowa. Of the "Big Ten" members, who form the chief body of the association, only two are not to be represented. These are University of Minnesota and University of Michigan.

All but one of the 10 members of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association have entered teams in the annual swimming championship meet of the Conference, to be held at University of Chicago here Thursday and Friday. The absent member is Ohio State University, which has not supported a team. One hundred and seventy nominations are made for the eight events on the program. Northwestern University, the championship team, which appears stronger than ever this year, is expected to hold the crown, though many points will be taken by individual stars of other teams which may not show strong collectively.

In probability, the other rivals will rank in something of the following order, depending on their fortunes in the elimination trials of Thursday: University of Wisconsin, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota, University of Chicago, University of Indiana, University of Michigan, and Purdue University.

SECOND GAME TONIGHT

Perry Saunders of Boston and T. D. Edwards of Pawtucket, R. I., meet tonight in the second day of play in the New England professional pocket-billiard tournament being held at the State Theater Club here. Richard Daley of Lynn, shooting an excellent game, defeated E. L. Lyons of this city last night in 20 innings by a score of 125 to 39. Daley had high runs of 24, 24, 20 and two of 13, while the best the loser could total was 16.

N. E. SCHOOL BASKETBALL

The New England interscholastic basketball tournament will be held at Goddard Gymnasium, Tufts College, Medford, Mass., on March 21 and 22. About 29 schools have signified their intentions of competing for the right to represent their State. The teams chosen will be announced on March 15.

FISHER ELECTED CAPTAIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 12—H. B. Fisher '25 of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Williams College basketball team for next year. Fisher has played two years at center on the team, and also has starred in football, baseball, and tennis.

HAGEN AND SMITH WIN

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 13—W. C. Hagen and Alexander Smith defeated A. G. Havers and James Ockenden in an international four-ball match here yesterday, 5 and 4. Hagen played the best golf for his team, making the course in 75, two strokes better than Ockenden.

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Two

Classified Advertisements

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Nature gave this delightful climate and its beauties are yours to enjoy. The city of 30,000 people is ideally located to view mountains, valley and ocean. A California bungalow nestled in the vines and flowers and surrounded by a few acres of lemon or walnut trees makes an ideal home and a good living. We also have land to subdivide for groups of families wishing to live as neighbors or colonies. We can locate you anywhere you want to live in California. Write us.

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Oregon Ranch and Mining Claim

480 acres ranch property, partly planted to alfalfa and similar farm products; includes placer gold mine, partly developed and now in operation; will stand the fullest investigation; plenty of water and water rights; two houses on ranch, silo, barns, equipment, etc. For full particulars write PITTOCK BROS., Applegate, Jackson Co., Oregon.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For sale, 4-family flat with extra unit in rear; three units furnished; location 1510 W. 27th St.; $17,500. OWNER, Phone 599-278.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., in Wilshire District—Attractive colonial home, seven rooms, three bedrooms, tile bath and kitchen; lawn front and back; fruit trees; immediate possession; terms, price $14,000. MRS. RUTH TESTZEL, 229 N. St. Andrews Place.

PHILADELPHIA—Penfield, 4 minutes from 69th Street terminal, new houses, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; lots 50 by 125 feet; prices moderate. GEORGE TATUM, Builder. 729 Lawson Ave., Penfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Llanarch 738.

FLORIDA
Ten acres, small dwelling, near sea beach; fish, oysters; public school; daily mail; high, dry; west coast; $500. DORCHESTER, Star Route 2, Ensley, Ala.

BAYSIDE—DOUGLAS MANOR—KEW GARDENS
Very desirable homes $10,000 to $75,000
BRINTON C. BELL,
Murray Hill 9961 17 East 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, Cleveland, Ohio. Nice roomy semi-bungalow off Lake Shore Blvd.; 300 feet from lake; private beach privileges; 30 minutes' drive from square. Call Kenmore 569-J.

DETROIT—Desirable 40-ft. lots inside city limits, East Side, on subdivision terms, including all improvements; better prices than Redford location. Call Hic. 8116.

CHICAGO—Business property, 3 car line intersection, 2 stores, 2 flats; large brick barn suit. for mfg. 1407-1409 S. Racine Ave. Tel. Canal 3237.

N. Y. C., 304 West 90th St.—Eight-room furnished, elevator apt.; lease; 5 rooms rented; Broadway subway; call mornings. JACOB.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—In the Fenway, nicely furnished three-room apartment for sale or to sublet. Phone Copley 4193-J.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—For rent, beautiful second floor apartment, 6 rooms, bath, with sleeping porch and open porch. Fireplace, with or without garage; boat stations and trolleys; May 1st. Hills, 2317. HARTMAN, 834 Nubet Ave. References exchanged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 118 Aldine St., Boston Flat—5 rooms, near two car lines. LEON W. SCHUMANN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Whitcside Apts., 150 Franklin St., Tel. Park 4864—Furnished 2 and 3-room apts., outside, sunny, clean, reasonable; weekly and monthly rates for out-of-town Scientists.

Three Rooms Kitchenette and Bath

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished; elevator. Apply Janitor, 38 Westland Ave., Boston, or GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, 1290 Beacon Street, Brookline. Telephone Aspinwall 2190.

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WANTED—Philadelphia, before June, to lease pleasant house or ground floor apartment; 5 to 8 rooms, with privilege of having gift shop; central location, preferably below 50th, west of Broad; excellent references. Address Box S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, 4-room flat with electricity; East Side; about $45. Box W-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 619 Powers Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Nice large, one flight room, near bath; also smaller room; home privileges. Phone Regent 8490.

FRESNO, CALIF.—Unusually airy and attractive room for gentleman in private home; garage; seven short blocks from church and business center. Phone 7043.

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NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 112th St., Apt. 53—Comfortable, quiet room, modern house; convenient to all transit lines. Cath. 6396.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 W. 105th St.
Light, comfortable room.
ABBOTT, Academy 2459.

N. Y. C., 130 W. 74th St.—Sitting-bedroom with private bath; newly furnished; first floor. ANDERSON, Endicott 3278.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., 280 Park Ave.—Room with or without board; private family. Chase 691-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—By young man in private family; Christian Scientists preferred; near Sunset and Vermont. Phone Hughes 595-094.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Completely furnished, comfortable home with all modern conveniences, for rent during summer months; East Side; references exchanged. Tel. Randolph 1947-JX.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Beautiful doubles; overstuffed furniture; tile baths and sinks; Wilshire District; maid service. ALBIN APARTMENTS, 1080 Arapahoe St. Dunkirk 8581.

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OLD STAMPS WANTED
During the past year I have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for old postage stamps and have paid several hundreds of dollars in amounts of from $1.00 to $400.00 for old stamps sent me. I have dozens of letters expressing satisfaction. I am a collector specializing in early issues, prior to 1870, and prefer stamps on the original envelopes or folded letter sheets. I also buy accumulations of loose stamps, collections, etc., in fact my forty years' collecting has established an acquaintance with hundreds of collectors that enables me to dispose of anything in the stamp line not needed in my private collection. I invite correspondence from those having old letters and stamps issued prior to 1870.
W. W. MacLAREN
Care The Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

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VANITY FAIR, 5 ISSUES, $1.00
(Single copy value $1.75)
VOGUE, 11 ISSUES, $2.00
(Single copy value $3.85)
Ask for bargain booklet, all magazines.
HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN of neat appearance, pleasing personality, residing in Detroit, 25 to 40 years old, energetic and cheerful in their work, agreeable in meeting the public may find very remunerative connection by seeing
MR. JOHNSON—Paterson Bros. & Co.
1102 Penobscot Building Detroit

HELP WANTED—MEN

COOK'S HELPER, preferably one with hotel or institution experience; clean type and one who does not use tobacco. Apply Manager, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—Competent woman to keep house, including marketing, in small modern apartment for young business couple; either resident or non-resident considered. Box M-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA — Experienced child's nurse; young woman to take full charge of boy 2½ years and assist with 10-year-old schoolgirl. 3829 No. 17th Street. Phone Wyoming 9181.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist with general housework; no heavy work; good home; experience unnecessary. 181 Arden Park, Detroit. Phone Empire 4331.

GIRL for beauty shoppe; must be marceller. LA MAY BEAUTY SHOPPE, 15404 Madison Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Lkwd. 6928.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.—Ice cream shoppe; 2 women, 1 to make sandwiches, 1 as waitress. Tel. Highland Park 249.

SYRACUSE—General houseworker; good plain cook; references. C. S. H., General Delivery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN (28) European experience, French, German, English correspondence; bookkeeping, wants position, any line of business. Box S-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St. New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Accountant-bookkeeper, 35, married, 10 years' experience with large corporation; best references. Box S-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

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Wireless Working Wonders Toward Enlightenment of Dark Continent

By R. ST. BARBE BAKER

THE tremendous strides that broadcasting has made during the last year lead to the serious consideration of its use in the education and development of the African people. The old-time conception of Africa as the Dark Continent is giving place to a better understanding, which goes to show that its peoples, cut off from the rest of the world, have evolved a social system and moral code which in many ways is every whit as good as our own, and at any rate is more adapted to their requirements.

White settlers have already come and have been generally welcomed by the African native, who readily adapts himself to the ways of the stranger, which he may not always understand. Nevertheless, he seems to be blindly adapting himself to the rapidly changing conditions. The native does not understand the telegraph, but this does not prevent him from using it; he cannot explain a telephone, but all the same it is taking the place of the old-time drum signals. He did not comprehend the "magic" that forced the Gari-ya-moshi (the steam engine) across the plains and brought it to them up the steep escarpments penetrating the very heart of their country, but today they all travel by means of it. Very rapidly all the inventions of modern civilization are coming into their midst.

Radio Links Africa With London

The future of Africa lies with the African, and I should like to picture the day when each little tribal village throughout this vast domain will be able to listen in to a wireless program specially broadcast for their entertainment and instruction. Up to the present the only consideration which has been given to broadcasting, as far as Africa is concerned, relates to the linking up of the white communities with the mother lands. Recently South Africa has been linked up with London by way of America and can now listen to the evening program from the capital of the Empire. In time the settlers in the highland region, surrounded by the mountain groups of Kenya, Kilimanjaro, and Elgon, will be able to avail themselves of similar facilities, though I am not sufficiently well informed to speak authoritatively on this matter.

In Kenya Colony, which was formerly known as East Africa, native progress has been most rapid, side by side with white settlement. All experience goes to show that the African is taking very readily to European and American inventions. A native is very fond of mechanics and is at once fascinated by the engine of a car, and although radio sets may be more intricate than the mechanism of other things to which he has been accustomed it will not be long before he will know sufficient at any rate to be able to make use of this more recent invention. Every new introduction is regarded as the white man's magic and is generally taken in a very matter-of-fact sort of way. For instance, the aeroplane called for no further comment than "Truly it is a big bird; what will the white man do next?"

Population Illiterate

As yet these people have no literature, but stories of the past are handed down from father to son and from this rich store of folklore the young people receive instruction. Here then is the future for radio which will take the place of books for instruction and entertainment. The great bulk of the population is illiterate, therefore all communications have to be made by word of mouth.

So far everything may have been done by writing; but how is the District Commissioner to convey his message to the many thousands of natives for whom he is personally responsible? The old plan, and that which is still in existence, is to summon a "baraza," or meeting of chiefs. In due time they arrive, having been brought together as the result of verbal messages sent by special runners. In spite of the great distances it is possible that a special effort has been made to attend without delay, and, ten days or more having expired, the baraza of chiefs will be ready to be addressed by the District Commissioner. When they return they send out runners to summon the kigma, or council of elders, who go back to their villages, and call together the heads of families, or the wazee, who finally inform their people what news they have gleaned.

The coming of radio would alter all this. Every evening at a given time the bulletin from Government headquarters would be broadcast and the loud speaker in each village in charge of a competent and trained native would do the rest. Much valuable information could be disseminated and seasonable advice and instruction in agriculture could be broadcast. This could be interspersed with musical numbers, including stories from their own folklore, for like most children they have an inherited love of song and fable.

It may be objected by some who have not given the matter full thought that wireless will tend to eliminate the personal element. To such an objection I would reply, surely the telephone is not less personal than a letter, and in the same way the loud speaker, quietly reproducing the voice of the District Commissioner, would be no less personal than a verbal message delivered by a tired and breathless runner. If anything, wireless emphasizes the personal element.

SWEDEN ASKS RIGHTS IN RUSSIAN COMMERCE

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—M. Ganetski, a member of the Russian Foreign Office staff who is now in Stockholm, has announced that "it rests with the Swedish Government if they desire an agreement with Russia. Our Government has always shown its desire for an agreement." According to M. Simonowski, a member of the Russian negotiating delegation, the principal problem is that the Swedish representatives have demanded advantages and privileges similar to those of the countries which have extended, or are about to extend, de jure recognition of its Soviet Government, whereas Sweden is only prepared to acknowledge it as a de facto Government.

One Swedish newspaper says the Swedish Government is placing obstacles in the way of an agreement between Russia and Sweden. Different explanations are offered for the two weeks' absence of Eliel Lofgren in London while negotiations were to have gone on. Some say he left here to confer with the British Government regarding relations with Russia and to obtain more reliable information. It is said that the negotiations will be postponed until Mr. Lofgren's return to Stockholm.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 13 — The foundation stone of the provisional Parliament House at Canberra is to be laid on April 14 by Lord Forster, the Governor-General. The Government of Australia has recently requested Lord Forster to perform this ceremony, which will synchronize with the visit of the British naval squadron's officers. The squadron is now making an Empire cruise.

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The Modern Distrust of Criticism

THE newspapers told us recently about an organized protest made by a group of English painters against the treatment they had been receiving at the hands of their critics. There was no complaint in the reports that came to my attention that the criticism referred to had been unintelligent. One gathered, rather, that it was felt to be unsympathetic. It was clearly indicated that, in the opinion of the aggrieved party, the modern critic of painting is a supercilious, unimaginative, and haughty person much more concerned to exhibit his own wit than he is to tell the public what it ought to know about the pictures he sees, and I think there was a suggestion that art could do very well if his gratuitous intermeddling were to be entirely pretermitted. He seemed to serve no useful purpose, and he did, moreover, an incalculable amount of mischief in dooming to undeserved oblivion many pictures which, however imperfect in some details, had indubitable marks of genius.

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Although I know nothing whatever about the merits of this particular controversy, I think this most recent outcry against criticism is a sufficient text to enlarge upon. It may be that the critics were at fault in this case, as they have been many times in the past, but even that does not invalidate the incident as one of a sign of the times. Such comment as I heard and read seemed to be entirely on the side of the painters, and most of those who thought about the matter at all seem to have felt that the protest was perfectly natural and justifiable. "What is a critic anyway"—one can hear them say—"if not a professional fault-finder? His business is to tear down what other men have built up. A poor business. It's much harder to build than it is to destroy. Any one can find fault, for nothing in the world is perfect."

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So they rang the changes, no doubt, upon the smooth-worn set of catch-words to which we resort when we want to escape the labor of real thinking on this subject. For these are the same people who have taken the word "criticism" in hand during these last two centuries—that fine high word which once meant "impartial judgment"—and have so wrenched it, warped, twisted, and bent it, that today it means—at least in their mouths—scarcely anything but "blame." That famous and nearly perfect definition of Matthew Arnold's in which he says that the purpose of true criticism is "to see the thing as in itself it really is" makes nonsense to them. Or if they do get some glimmer of its meaning they do not like that meaning, for nothing is farther from their desire than to see things as they really are. They greatly prefer to see all things through a mist of sentimental sympathy. They would give the artist credit not for what he has actually done but for what they fancy he has tried to do.

And it is not in the arts alone that we shun the clear cold index of actual performance, but in our judgments upon character and conduct, chiefly our own, as well. All we aspired to be, and are not—what worlds of comfort we modern Ben Ezras derive therefrom! Whether in the picture gallery, the library, or the court of justice, if we can only establish a good intention, what matters the deed?

The feud between artist and critic has lasted, in England and America at least, for some three centuries. The Elizabethan playwrights seem to have assumed that the critics came to their plays exclusively to rail and carp and sneer. One hears the same note in the prologues of the Restoration Drama, even when Dryden united in himself the two rôles, so long thought hostile and antithetic, of critic and poet. Since the triumph of "Sentimentalism" in the middle of the eighteenth century the acrimony of this debate has greatly declined for the good reason that criticism in the full sense of the word was swept by that movement almost out of existence. It has not regained its earlier vigor in all these years because we are still, in most important respects, sentimentalists. We still quote with approval the wit who said that "the failure of a poet is the making of a critic," thereby implying that the motive of the critic's work is spite, disappointed pride. We still assert, in the face of abundant evidence to the contrary, that criticism has never taught the artist anything and that its purpose is merely to destroy. We ignore the fact that, even if this last charge were true, criticism would still perform a very useful function by judicious destruction, as the forester does by cutting away the underbrush to make room for trees.

In every age there is an immense accumulation of mere rubbish which must be put out of the way. Our own pile, not only because of our greater output but because we insist upon saving everything, is far greater than any other age has known. One may estimate roughly that there are at present something like a million times too many books in the world, and perhaps the most brilliant and helpful piece of literary criticism imaginable just now would be an immense international bonfire. But this will not be lighted in our time, because the sentimentalist in every one of us surmises that in such a holocaust there might be destroyed a line or two of real poetry. He would have us save the mountain of chaff because it may contain a grain of wheat.

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What passes for criticism today is really "appreciation," timid, very soft-spoken, and "too soon made glad." Benedetto Croce has taught us that we should try to discover what the artist has wanted to do, and then confine ourselves to saying how well, in our poor opinions, he has done it—but never should we inquire whether he ought to want to do such a thing. That is his business. Anatole France has turned criticism into "an adventure among masterpieces." The ordinary reviewer contents himself with mere description or statement of contents, and this may have the merit of safety, but it has also the disadvantages of dullness and of futility. Of true criticism we have scarcely any.

It is hardly necessary to say that true criticism must never be haughty or dictatorial, that it must never use the arts as the mere whetstone for the critic's wit. Superciliousness is almost as bad as the spineless appreciation, the "whimper of sympathy" which we now have. But there is no temptation to the one extreme or to the other when criticism takes its stand upon its great tradition, when it sets to work with dignity upon its proper work. It has been, and may be again, the voice of normal and representative humanity, a voice which we greatly need to hear in this time of rampant eccentricity masquerading as genius. Fundamentally, the words of a great critic are not the pronouncements of an esoteric craft, but they express the deepest, soundest thought of us all. They are the words of our common sense.

O. S.

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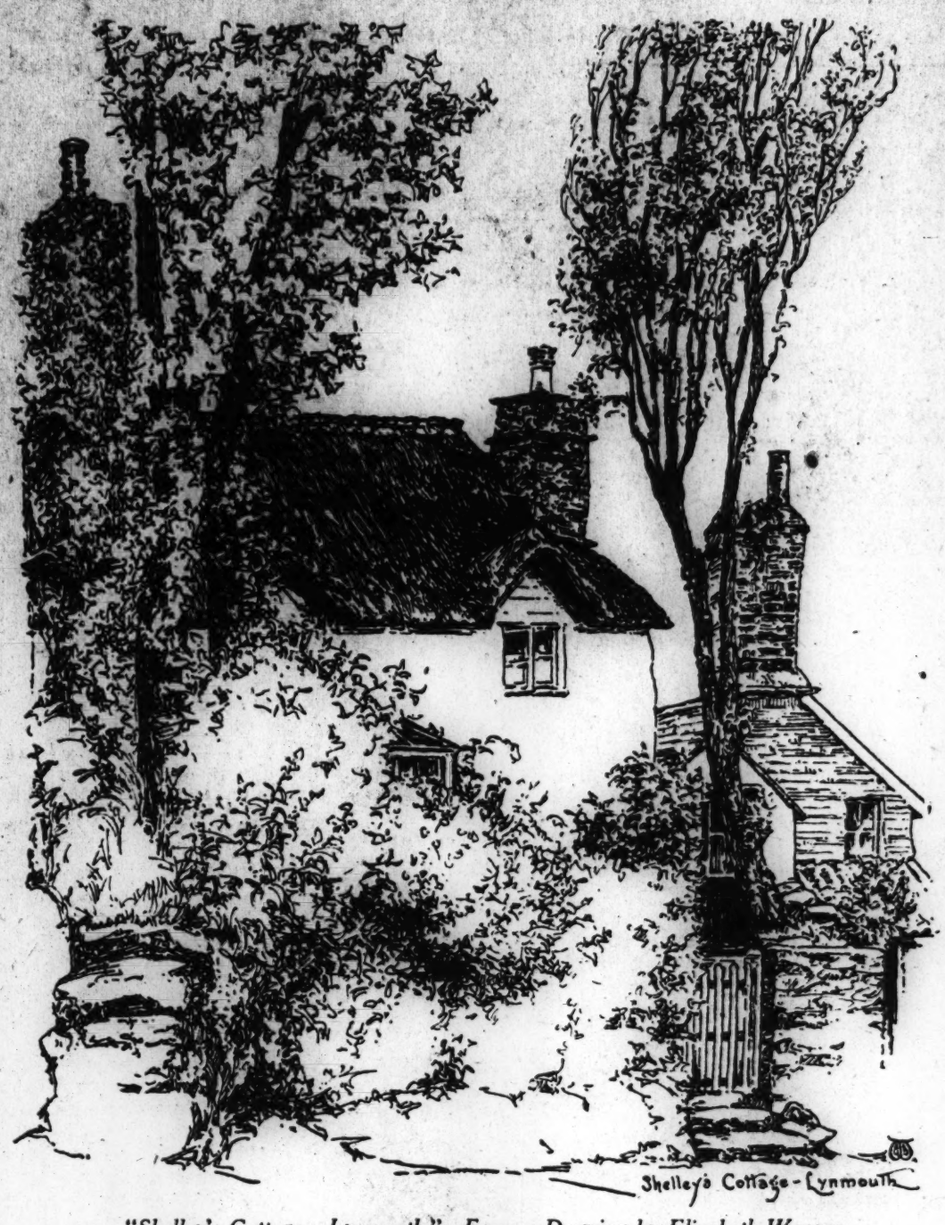
Kate Greenaway's Vogue

At the sale of the Austin Dobson library I purchased for fifty guineas a set of Kate Greenaway's drawings that had been a gift to him: and glad I was to be able to do so, for I remembered Miss Greenaway herself as one who made frequent searches through my collection for the prettily illustrated children's books of a hundred years ago. While I am on the subject of these curious old publications for the young, it might be as well to mention that more of them were published a century back than is realized. Once in association with Mr. Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, I helped to prepare a volume entitled "Forgotten Children's Books" and I profited by the experience.

Kate Greenaway was the pioneer of reform in children's dress, and to her more than to anyone else is due the charming style we have among the little ones to-day. But, curiously enough, she herself was the last person in the world to pay any attention to dress. She came into my shop, obviously without the least idea how plain and uninteresting she looked. It was only when she began to speak to me, and when her face lighted up, that I realized that this was the famous artist about whom John Ruskin had been rapturous. . . .

An extraordinary demand has sprung up for the books and drawings of Kate Greenaway. I remember that her aunt, Mrs. Evans, the wife of a partner in the famous firm of Bradbury and Evans, who printed Miss Greenaway's books, used to come to me every week or fortnight with a portfolio of her niece's drawings that had been rescued out of the artist's lumber basket. And well worthy of rescue those drawings were. Other people evidently thought so, because I have sold every scrap except those I presented to my own family.—Walter T. Spencer, in "Forty Years in My Bookshop."



"Shelley's Cottage—Lynmouth." From a Drawing by Elizabeth Warren

On the Potomac

How long ago but how vivid is the memory of the excursions down the placid Potomac! Three little sisters and the kind parent, always known to everybody as "The Major," exploring quaint old Alexandria, tiptoeing up the aisle of Christ Church to sit for a reverent moment in George Washington's pew. How dark it was and how cool! The littlest sister hardly knowing what it was all about and almost afraid of the silence and the gloom of the old church. And then the pineapple! Great juicy slices cut with the parental penknife and eaten by the little sisters on the shady steps of the church. Pineapple—never so good again.

Mount Vernon, many times visited, never failing to entrance and delight the little pilgrims. Wonderful hours in the fragrant box-bordered gardens and on the grassy slope overlooking the river, listening to stories of romance and valor of early days in that lovely country. Beauty of spring, summer and autumn days now blended into one perfect memory picture.

Sometimes the excursions extended farther, to Indian Head, Piney Point, and Point Lookout, and always the excited watching for the crow colony on the Maryland side just before, or was it just after, Marshall Hall? "There it is!" "There they are!" And there indeed the old dead tree high on the bluff and hundreds and hundreds of crows—"millions and billions" as the littlest sister remembers them; all cawing and circling and settling, discussing, arguing, wrangling some momentous question, vested with almost human intelligence by the stories of the well-loved old colored folk of the "doin's at de col'ny on de Tomac."

Has yo ebber seed de old white crow
Dat flies at de haid ob de pack?
He de Moses ob de flock
En he white ez snow—
Whilse he chillen all bin black.

Yes, the littlest sister saw him—long, long ago.

No experience in later life, no travel in foreign lands can obliterate or compare with the joy of those excursions down our beloved river, and the beauty of the return trips in the moonlight, for always the planner of the trips chose the moonlight times. No sound but the throbbing of the engine and the rush of water from the paddle of the old side-wheeler. Again memory is faithful and one experiences a thought of affection for the old boat long since fallen into decay, the old Samuel J. Pentz, threading its way sometimes so close to the shore that the call of night birds on the wooded banks could be plainly heard, and sometimes the channel lay in the very middle of the broad silver river that the old man in the tiny pilot house knew so well.

Almost always the Major would sing and almost always it would be "Oft in the Stilly Night," and the littlest sister would know it was a wonderful fairyland time and perhaps a wonderful fairyland dream would be just beginning when someone would change it all with "Well, here we are."

"THEY saw before and beneath them a fairy scene—little Lynmouth, then some thirty cottages, rose-clad and myrtle-clad, nestling at the foot of the hills. It was enough. Why should they wander farther?" So Shelley and his bride Harriet Westbrook, approached the village which was to be their home for a few short months only, but which left on the poet's mind lasting impressions of its beauty.

Lynton, the so-called twin village of Lynmouth, stands high on an angle protected by steep heights which fringe the Valley of the Rocks. Lynmouth is in a valley at the mouth of the Lyn, between steep hills which follow the course of the river to its meeting with the sea. The sheer walls of the rock glen contract suddenly and the village hardly finds holding ground in the narrow strip beneath. Cottages backing on the stream, front on a narrow road that is but a shelf on the cliffs or are built on terraces clinging to the rising hillside path. An impetuous stream falls rapidly to the sea in many musical swirls and cascades. This is crossed by a single-span stone bridge grown with moss and ivy and lichens and ferns. A group of thatched cottages ascends the slope with such steepness that one continually looks down upon roofs and pinnacles that fringe the upward path to Lynton. At this stone bridge, East Lyn meets West Lyn over a chaos of tumbled bowlders and spouts a thousand jets from rock side to pebbly basin. Near on a little knoll, is the spot where the Shelley cottage stood. The original cottage has been replaced by another, but this later one, tree-shaded, vine-hung, thatched and picturesque, fits into the environment, and perpetuates, for dwellers and tourists alike, its association with the poet.

It is easy to imagine Shelley's delight in the Valley of the Rocks, or following the many charming walks leading to the upland and beyond. From here he looked out upon "the wideness of the sea"—that wide sweep of the coast from Countinsbury Foreland to the right along the curving coast of Lynmouth Bay. Exmoor is not far away to meet with its billows of heather other moods, and his closest friend has said, "It was his habit to sketch or scrawl almost unconsciously with his pen upon flyleaves of books, on the backs of letters, and in notebooks and occasionally upon the wall or wainscot, points, spires, and pinnacles of rocks and crags as recollections and memorials of this fascinating spot."

What Shelley wrote here first revealed his genius. In many of the descriptive lines of "Queen Mab" may be caught a strong reflection of the region.

Just o'er the western wave
Peeped the first faint smile of morn.
The magic car moved on.
From the celestial hoofs
The atmosphere in flaming sparkles flew,
And where the burning wheels
Eddied above the mountain's loftiest peak,
Was traced a line of lightning.
How it flew above the rock,
The utmost verge of earth,
The rival of the Andes, whose dark brow
Lowered o'er the silver sea.

Organ Sounds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pews in serried rank,
Organ pipes reaching to the lofty dusk
Above the slanting multi-colored light
from arching windows

Sounds
Like marching memories,
Smiling, beckoning, fading once more.
Tone upon tone, swelling sonorously,
Cascading down in a welter of laughter,
Tumultuous, thinning now,
Hanging now by a single far-calling note,
Tenuous—
Answered by others and answered again,
Far down into harmonies unanswerable.

So might one sit, long versed in men
Watching his golden deeds in procession before him,
And nod, musing.

Florien P. Gass.

Stamboul's Book Bazaar

Thus it is wedged in between the great mosque on the one hand and the Grand Bazaar on the other, with the makers of seals near by and the shoe shops a little farther on. It is deliciously secluded. When you step into it, you are out of the world at once. It is quiet and subdued and business is always slack. You can hardly call the little booths that line each side, shops. They are glorified shop windows, with protruding ledges on which you can seat yourself to look over the books. Inside there is just room left, between the piles of books stacked on the floor, for a man to lie down, or to sit cross-legged or squat comfortably on his heels to eat a dish of beans cooked in oil, and served in a pewter vessel. Around the shop, to give it color, hang Arabic inscriptions in black and gold and blue and silver, set in frames. These look down upon the believer in his white turban waiting for your custom and upon you, the western infidel, seated on his jutting floor, with your feet upon the cobblestones of the street. And they say:

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds!
The Compassionate, the Merciful!
King on the Day of Reckoning!

and

Truth is come and falsehood is vanished
Verily falsehood is a thing that vanisheth.

You glance over his books and he smiles a benign and hopeful smile. What is so delightful as a white bearded old Turk, especially if he wears a turban round his fez and a bright colored shirt and sells books? . . .

There is one shop that is more than a booth, which I very much like to visit. Outside its little glass windows is a shelf of worn volumes, so dusty that one almost fears to take them up. Inside is an intelligent black bearded Turk with a sympathetic manner. He saw that day, when I first discovered him, that I was looking for more than discarded readers. And so, after my companion and I had been in his shop fully ten minutes, he decided that we might be appreciative of his real treasures. So he went behind his little counter and took out of a gaudy ramshackle tin trunk the most beautiful things, as if it had been the coffer of a djinn.

There were old, old Korans, illuminated in gold and blue and magenta, done in solitude by who knows what pious student of theology in his shady cloister. There were lacquered covers with intricate designs upon them of birds and leaves and scrolls, which once upon a time had served their day to hold together some holy document. There were illuminated texts in Arabic and Persian and Turkish, quite modern but all hand work, offered to us for a song.

The bookseller nodded knowingly, when our eyes opened with delight at his display. "Ah, very beautiful, are they not?" he asked with pride and stroked them as if they were children. This Koran, for instance—look at the dainty illumination, and the gold work—did we know how long it took to make one page like the frontispiece (which, being Turkish, displayed itself on the back page of the book)? And these microscopic texts—that tiny border which looked like a geometrical pattern was really—look closer—tiny, tiny Arabic writing running around the whole page. A book, you see, encircled with sacred words.—Eveline Scott, in "The Bookman" (New York).

Holiday

We were to leave the world behind us. We were setting out into the wilds, leaving the smoke and dust and heat of the city in the plains, for the clean fresh air of the Himalayan hills. Not alone, since one cannot live on air, but our retinue only added an element of humor to the event. Our six mules and their followers were laden with the minimum of civilized necessaries, which included the long-legged cook, who bestrode the largest mule, his feet nearly touching the ground and an air of resignation on his dusky face.

On our left towered walls of rock, on our right the hillside dropped steeply two thousand feet to the river which raced down the valley, icy green or white with foam. Here and there a cluster of the hill-dwellers' huts clung to a narrow ledge, and the maize spread out to ripen on their flat roofs made blazing patches of orange in the brilliant sunshine. Before us bare, sun-dried grassy slopes were lost in the black shadows of the pine forest, melting far away into blue and purple curves and misty summits crowned by gleaming whiteness of the eternal snows.

Presently two figures emerged from a fold of the hill not far ahead—a man and a maid. He, with his gay, handsome face, brown under a bright colored turban, his white teeth flashing into smiles, was in exuberant spirits. She, as tall as he, with the proud carriage and beautiful profile of the women of those hills, and her graceful, swinging walk, kept pace with his buoyant steps. They seemed to tread on air. The sound of our ponies' feet made them aware of us, and they paused and stood aside on the narrow path to let us pass. The girl drew her sari over her head, but stood proudly with uncovered face, half smiling, half defiant, free as her mountain air. I thought of the old fairy tale, and felt that she was a princess—in her own right. We passed and they vanished, hidden by the enfolding hills.

Thinking Good Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not unusual to hear a person say in extenuation of the habit of thinking and voicing evil, "Of course, I cannot help my thoughts;" and those who do not take the trouble to investigate this statement, as to either its accuracy or its rightness, are prone to acquiesce in the conclusion without protest. Yet the harm of harboring evil thoughts has long been recognized, and severe strictures have been pronounced against the baneful habit. John Wesley, in dealing with this subject, declared, "I cannot prevent the birds from alighting on my head, but I can prevent them from building their nests in my hair."

While it seems that we may not altogether prevent the approach of bad thoughts, with right understanding we may very effectually bar our mental doors against them; in fact, one may select his mental guests no less positively than his household intimates. Moreover, it may even be asserted that the dangerous effects of cherishing bad thoughts may work even greater harm in one's life than the entertainment of evilly disposed persons in his household. True it is that one's thoughts rule one's life; and if one would live happily and prosper, he must assiduously guard the mental portals. "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," declared the wise writer of the book of Proverbs; and the truthfulness of the saying has been fully proved in human experience.

A signal service which Christian Science has rendered mankind is in teaching and demonstrating that all causation is spiritual and mental; and that, in consequence, whatever one holds in thought will be manifested in one's bodily condition and in his human experience. How important, then, that one guard his thoughts in order to manifest truth, love, harmony, and general well-being, the conditions which constitute a happy and useful existence. "Stand porter at the door of thought," admonishes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392). "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."

What, one may inquire, is it possible for me to control my bodily health and human experience by right thinking? Christian Science emphatically answers this query in the affirmative, even going so far as to elucidate the means whereby this very desirable result may be accomplished. Continuing the paragraph from the Christian Science textbook quoted above, we read, "When the condition is present which you say induces disease, whether it be air, exercise, heredity, contagion, or accident, then perform your office as porter and shut out these unhealthy thoughts and fears."

But, one may protest, what shall I think? After I have shut out these evil thoughts, what shall occupy my consciousness? What shall my thoughts dwell upon? And Christian Science again supplies the need, indicating exactly how right thinking is to be accomplished. "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true," admonishes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 261), "and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." How complete the instructions! Think good, and evil will be excluded. Mentally dwell upon that which is true, upon that which pertains to God and His spiritual universe, upon that which includes all that is real and permanent; then the claims of evil of every type will be excluded. Think health and its manifestation, rather than disease; think upon good and the necessity for its expression, rather than upon evil and sinful pleasures; think upon life and its manifestation instead of death; think upon joy instead of sorrow; think truth rather than falsity; in brief, think only upon that which is permanent and true. Paul stated the case clearly in his message to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." With his keen perception of metaphysical truth, Paul knew the harmful results of wrong thinking, and he also knew the remedy.

Manifestly, the mentality occupied—fully occupied—with the contemplation of good is not open to the visitation of evil. Thinking righteous thoughts, knowing the truth, is then the way to insure doing rightly, and the realization of an harmonious and happy existence, because right thinking leads to right acting. One's character will not be determined by the vagrant evil thought which is resisted and cast out, but by the thought which is admitted, entertained, cherished. How careful, then, should men be in the selection of their mental constituents!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924

EDITORIALS

English-Speaking Unity

THE very extended account of the British Empire Exhibition, soon to open in London, which is given in The Christian Science Monitor of today and tomorrow, is thoroughly justified by the extent and the importance of that exhibition. In a sense the affair is purely nationalistic—that is to say, none but British dominions are admitted to place within the grounds at Wembley. The products—industrial, agricultural, and mineral—of the British dominions only, are to be displayed there. While The Christian Science Monitor alone among newspapers published outside British territory has a place upon the grounds, it is as the result of courtesy extended to the Christian Science churches of London and vicinity. With this single and purely technical exception, there will be no exhibits of any other than British character.

And yet the exhibition will have the proportions and the universal geographic range of a world's fair, for the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations are so widely extended that both hemispheres, every continent, every clime, will have representation. The Government at Westminster still, in Kipling's phrase, holds "dominion over palm and pine," but that dominion has become almost wholly advisory, and to some extent protective. The British dominions are almost as completely self-governed as are independent peoples, and it is because of this admitted fact that the phrase, "The British Commonwealth of Nations," has officially taken the place of "The British Empire."

Though debarred from participation in it, Americans should take peculiar interest in this exhibition, constituting as it does a display of the material wealth and resources of the nation with which their country must always maintain friendly, and even intimate, relationship. The British Commonwealth of Nations is in itself an English-speaking union. If there can be harmony existing between the Government at Whitehall and that at Ottawa, at Pretoria, at Melbourne, Hong Kong, Delhi, or at Auckland, there can surely always be maintained harmony and a complete understanding between Washington and Westminster. The points of divergence which might affect unfavorably peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States will seldom be more acute than those which continually lead to a clash of interests between England and, let us say, New South Wales or New Zealand. The great exhibition, which is going to bind more closely the overseas nations under the British flag to their home Government, may well be made an occasion for a closer rapprochement between the United States and the other great English-speaking power.

It is pleasant to note in this connection that many great organizations in the United States are preparing to hold their official conventions in London during the coming summer. Notable among these are the American Bar Association and the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The reports from the transatlantic steamship companies are to the effect that already the reservation of passages indicates an unusually general flow of Americans to England during the continuance of the exposition. Perhaps out of this new occasion for intimacy may come a fuller comprehension and acceptance by Americans and by Englishmen of that expression of international fellowship which found voice in the speech of Premier Ramsay MacDonald at the dinner recently given to the new American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Mr. Kellogg. Mr. MacDonald said:

> **America and ourselves—we want no alliance, we want no documents—America and ourselves are in the position of two peoples that in spirit, by reason of those great moral and spiritual forces that are demeaned and narrowed by being written down on paper, are prepared to stand side by side, not in political alliance, but in human fellowship to help each other.**

Discriminating Duties and Tonnage Dues

THE vexed problem of preferential duties on goods imported in American vessels, and lower tonnage dues on such vessels, will probably come before the United States Senate in connection with the ratification of the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Germany. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has struck out of the treaty sections providing that for a period of ten years equal duties shall be levied, and equal tonnage dues paid, on American and German vessels, but until the Senate as a whole has voted upon the question it will not be finally settled. With the defeat of the ship subsidy bill by Congress, it became apparent that the opposition of the farmers to the policy of subsidies for American shipping is too strong to be overcome, and the shipping interests have been turning toward the proposition for lower customs duties on imports brought in on domestic vessels, as a method for encouraging the American merchant marine. Legislation for that purpose has already been enacted by the Congress, but the presidents who have held office since the law was adopted have deemed it unwise to put it into operation, owing to commercial treaties with other nations with which it has been claimed that it conflicts.

The American steamship interests, in protesting to the Senate against what they asserted would be a restraint of American action in this matter, so far as Germany is concerned, claimed that to bind the United States in an agreement to give its vessels no preference in duties or tonnage charges as against Germany for a period of ten years, would be practically a declaration that the country had reversed its previously declared policy, and did not look forward to executive action to carry out the existing law.

The situation is to some extent complicated by the belief on the part of a large percentage of the American people that present customs duties are in the main too high, and that under the preferential duty system the cost of imported goods would be to some extent increased. Public sentiment as to the high tariff rates is an uncertain quantity, but it will doubtless be a factor in the discussion that is likely to ensue when the amended German treaty comes before the Senate for its approval.

Capital Levy or Longer Hours

THE war was fought on borrowed money. Now the piper has to be paid, and the question arises, By whom? By the owners of capital, or by Labor? Borrowing cannot go on much longer. In France the interest on the public debt already consumes one-half or more of the state's income. In Germany the domestic war debt was wiped out by the inflation. Entire bond issues could be redeemed by a few dollars in real money. But Germany is still faced by the reparations, which have to be paid in gold or goods. England is groaning under the triple burden of interest payments to the United States, the internal debt, and the unemployment doles. To set the Government finances on a better basis, the Labor Party has proposed a capital levy—that is, expropriation or confiscation of a certain proportion of all fortunes above a certain size. But until the Labor Party gains a clear majority in Parliament, a capital levy will not be voted.

In France a capital levy was suggested shortly after the armistice by Finance Minister Klotz in an unguarded moment. It caused him much annoyance. The property-owning classes, who had patriotically sent their sons to fight, objected strenuously, and in an embarrassed statement before the Chamber, M. Klotz had to retract. Instead he became an ardent champion of the formula, "Germany Must Pay." But Germany has evaded payment, and to save France from inflation drastic steps are needed. As a way out the French capitalist press urges increased production, harder work and longer hours.

Here Labor objects. It refuses to be exploited to pay war debts and reparations. During the war, or shortly afterward, it obtained what it had demanded in vain for years—an eight-hour law. In Russia this was granted in 1917, even before the Bolsheviki came to power. To check the revolutionary wave from the East, all the central European powers—Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Bulgaria—passed eight-hour laws in 1918-19. Then France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium fell in line, and later these were followed by Italy, England, and Denmark. At the Washington Conference in 1921 the short working day was further guaranteed by an international convention.

Since then a reaction has set in. The Washington Convention has been ratified by only Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece. Labor is on the defensive. The German delegate to the recent Labor Conference at Geneva said that if his country is to pay reparations, it cannot ratify the agreement. To conjure the monetary crisis, the German eight-hour law has already been upset. In return for backing the "Rentenbank," the German capitalists have obtained two hours more of work from their employees. The agreements between the Ruhr magnates and the allied military authorities are based on increased working hours. Now industrialists in other countries say they cannot compete with German goods unless their working hours are extended. In Switzerland a public referendum has just defeated a proposal to allow a fifty-four-hour week, instead of forty-eight, but 2200 factories have already obtained permission to run fifty-two hours. The agitation will spread and continue in other countries. What will be done in France depends on the election and the state of exchange. Unless Labor gets political power, the Washington Convention will not be ratified anywhere, and the eight-hour-day laws will very likely be repealed, at least temporarily.

Taking a National Inventory

A SOMEWHAT ambitious program has been outlined by the National Civic Federation, with headquarters in New York. The organization is not new. It has long been more or less active in the presentation of special matter, some practical and some theoretical, designed to induce a deeper and closer study of national social and industrial problems. Now, perhaps encouraged by earlier successful ventures, one of the departments of that organization, that under direction of Mr. John Hays Hammond, has announced its intention to undertake an inquiry quite broad and exhaustive in its scope. The ambitious purpose is to make a survey of industrial, social and civic conditions in the United States, avowedly for the purpose of presenting a convincing and final answer to all those worried and anxious individuals who insist that a new social order should be established because of the "utter bankruptcy" of the existing order.

Of course no brief written in advance of the inquiry which is proposed would be convincing to those most interested in the result. Such presentations have been made since time immemorial by the writers of party platforms, declaimers who have delivered themselves of noisy Fourth of July orations, and authors and editors who have sought to add the weight of their opinions in keeping upon an even keel the threatened ship of state. But the unregenerate have refused to accept this affirmative testimony as convincing or conclusive.

The commendable effort is to discover, by processes which cannot be assailed or criticized, just what has been accomplished along the line regarding which there seems to be disagreement. Is the thing called democracy a visionary and elusive state? Has the conscientious and sincere effort of the founders and all those who have come after them in seeking to establish and perpetuate social and political equality failed? We look about us as these queries are suggested in an effort to discover, by a superficial survey, what the answer should be. It is not difficult, at the moment, to contrast conditions in industry today with those fifty or a hundred years ago. Is Labor better paid and more prosperous now than then? The answer must be that it is. What is the attitude of employers toward Labor today, compared with what it was a century or less ago? In every great industry the welfare of the worker is the first consideration of the employer. The employment of children and women in hazardous occupations is generally frowned upon.

In politics the constant effort has been to make more expressive the will of the voter. The secret ballot protects him from the prying eyes of an overzealous meddler. The initiative and referendum have given him a direct voice in the enactment and repeal of laws. The recall, in many states, has made possible the ousting of unfaithful office holders. By wise and generous paternal legislation, agriculture, education, and the public welfare have been aided and advanced. Inheritance taxes have placed a heavy penalty upon succession. Legal processes have been simplified in many jurisdictions by the establishment of courts of arbitration. In every large city, as well as in many of the smaller ones, recreation centers have been provided for rich and poor alike.

These are a few of the things which simple observation shows have been accomplished. They mean much or little as they are viewed and appraised by the individual, but in a larger sense they mean much. One would hesitate before asking that an end be put to these processes simply that some untried experiment might be made.

Federal Regulation of Radio

THE growing popularity of radio telephony and the realization of its ready adaptability to practical uses have made it more than ever plain that no monopolization of the air by those claiming vested rights in broadcasting devices should, under any circumstances, be permitted. Legal action recently begun in the United States by one of the larger corporations, in which it is alleged that its patents on broadcasting devices have been infringed, has been accepted as a premeditated step in the direction of "air monopolization." Explaining such action, the plaintiff corporation insists that its only desire is "to save radio from itself."

This observation is taken to be directed against those who have carelessly or maliciously interfered with established and necessary regulations designed to protect the public, rather than the broadcasting agencies, against perplexing and confusing interferences with announced programs and that reasonable use of the air by commercial companies and shipping agencies, whether governmental or private. So the problem is, while maintaining, more than theoretically, the freedom of the air, to so systematize or regulate its use by broadcasting and receiving radio devices as to eliminate all unnecessary interference and "overlapping."

Existing laws which deal with the regulation of radio broadcasting were enacted as long ago as 1912. How inadequate these are to meet present conditions is at once apparent when it is remembered that in a single year the number of broadcasting stations in the United States increased from about sixty to approximately six hundred. It is no wonder that at present conditions are chaotic. Secretary Hoover of the federal Department of Commerce has attempted, with the co-operation and advice of the Federal Trade Commission and the members of the National Radio Conference, to perfect a licensing system which would protect the rights of the broadcasting agencies as well as those of the public. It is not hard to understand how difficult this task has proved.

Supplementary legislation has been proposed in Congress by which it is hoped to delegate to governmental agencies the power to control and regulate radio broadcasting, while insuring the freest possible public and private use of devices now employed. But it may be found to be no easy matter to apply any rigid rule without stifling that initiative which should be encouraged.

The chief necessity now is to foster and encourage that intelligent research and development which will tend to perfect and establish what really is becoming a tremendously important industry. It is not vain to suppose that as a result of the intensive study which is being devoted to the problem there will be perfected some means of isolating or individualizing the different wave lengths so as to eliminate the troublesome interferences which are now causing conflict and disagreement. Such a development would render any proposed monopolization as unnecessary as it is admittedly undesirable.

Editorial Notes

IT WILL be welcome news to many that this year, after a lapse of several seasons, Londoners are again to enjoy in their parks the flowers which they have loved so well and of which since the war they have been to some extent deprived. A gift of 100,000 bulbs from a Hollander and a like gift from a London newspaper—the one to the London County Council Parks, and the other specifically to Hyde Park—will make this desirable achievement possible. Those who have been enraptured by the eight tulip beds at Hyde Park Corner will appreciate what is meant by the statement that it is hoped again to make this section one of the beauty spots of London. The sooner this is done, the sooner one more of the mute evidences of the great struggle between the nations will be obliterated.

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THE feat accomplished by Thomas Metro, an Albanian youth who reached the United States three years ago knowing nothing of the English language, and who the other day was the winner of the first prize in the annual elocutionary contest for pupils in the public schools of Concord, N. H., should serve as an inspiration to countless aliens resident in America. This young man delivered an original declamation on "My Impressions of America," in which, fluently and without any foreign accent, he told of the difficulties he had encountered and mastered, the national characteristics which had struck him most forcibly, and so on, during the three years he had spent in his new surroundings. It is out of just such "stuff" as this that real American citizens are made.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 13—The Labor Government, after some deliberation in so grave a matter, has reached its decision on the question of turning Singapore into a naval station. It has decided to overrule the Sea Lords at the Admiralty and annul the transaction. There is no doubt as to the differences between the civil and naval sides of the Admiralty, but they have been somewhat exaggerated. It is not true that Lord Beatty has resigned or even that he threatened to tender his resignation. He made the accustomed protest and submitted. It is more doubtful whether the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Chelmsford, will survive the Cabinet's hostile decision. His original inclusion in the Cabinet was much resented by Labor's left wing, and many thought at the time that his name and rather slight prestige, as a not too successful Viceroy of India, were hardly worth the risk of such an appointment. If he goes, nothing much is likely to happen, save that the Government will have one lord less.

The difficulty lies with the Dominions. The project of a great naval base at Singapore did not originate with them, but the late Conservative Government pressed it very hard and the Australasian Dominions became enthusiastic converts. The hostile naval case is a strong one and many observers on the spot doubt whether Singapore could ever have been made a defensible position. In any case its retention is regarded by the Ministry as a breach, in spirit though not in letter, of the Washington Convention, and as a still clearer departure from the four-power compact. The Labor Government does not want to lean on a policy or a mechanism of force. Its anxiety is to open the door wide to moral and persuasive forces in world politics, until the moment is ripe for a further large and concentrated effort in the direction of disarmament. Hence the decision on Singapore.

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Mr. Churchill's candidature at Westminster has taken a somewhat surprising turn. On the one hand he has assumed a practically Conservative position, while on the other his candidature has been formally repudiated by Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, who urges all good Conservatives to vote for Otho Nicholson, the nephew of the late Conservative member. Mr. Churchill, therefore, is engaged in the difficult operation of forcing his way back to the Conservative fold, while the head shepherd has closed the entrance against him. His success in these circumstances is doubtful and equally so is the part he is likely to play, should his daring adventure succeed. For the Conservative Party is no exception to the demoralization which has overtaken the old political combines. Mr. Baldwin's leadership has had but a qualified success. Nominally, he was responsible for a party of over 250 members. But the normal attendance of this party in the House of Commons hardly exceeds 100. In fact, the party is without a definite policy and, though it offers to the world an attitude of uncompromising resistance to Labor, its state of mind, as far as the Government is concerned, is of a highly mixed character. Thus it votes with Labor on the question of building five light cruisers, and against it on the problem of poor law relief in Poplar. The Liberals are in the same case. One day they threaten the existence of Mr. MacDonald's Administration, and the next they vote against t. Conservatives to save it.

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To this confused and ever-changing scene, Mr. Churchill's lively personality and highly charged rhetoric may furnish, not an element of stability so much, as a further cause of disintegration. His immediate purpose is hardly disguised. He means to form a Center Party, attracting converts from both Liberals and Conservatives alike. Naturally the party leaders find this project a disconcerting one. The most puzzled of them all is Mr. Lloyd George. His present position has its discomforts. He has dissolved 's own following and joined his organization with the Liberal headquarters. But the Liberals have not received him gladly, while a portion of his adherents have left him and formed themselves into a separate parliamentary group.

This new body is Conservative and Imperialist, rather than Liberal in tendency, and should Mr. Churchill succeed at Westminster he will be its natural leader. To him would also resort the Conservatives who were dissatisfied with Mr. Baldwin's leadership on free trade or low tariff, the Conservatives fearful of a return to protection, and some younger men who admire his decision and force of character and are attracted by his unexampled power as a parliamentary speaker. In a word, a distinct Churchill party is in course of formation and incidentally, as I have said, the process is most inconvenient to Mr. Lloyd George. He and Mr. Churchill are personal friends and for twenty years they and Lord Birkenhead have been companions in a guerrilla war. Now destiny seems to be carrying them far apart.

Publicity and the Poet Laureate

POET laureates are like poets in general, according to the Manchester Guardian. Some seek publicity, others shun it, and, according to this paper, the present poet laureate, Dr. Robert Bridges, is not averse to the attentions which his office brings him. "It is doubtful," declares the Guardian, "if Tennyson would have been as ready as Dr. Bridges to go to Michigan University and make himself 'accessible' to admirers. Lion-hunters, especially the American type, were the bane of his existence. They weakened his love for Farringford, because they got at him there so easily—'they leave me no peace,' he complained; 'they crowd and stare at me as if I were a wild beast.' And even Aldworth, he lamented, though less accessible, did not altogether save him from such troublesome visitors. On one occasion, as he told a friend, 'a naughty little American woman forced her way in, determined to see me. I hid myself an hour and a half, till I thought she was gone. Then I went out into the garden, and said, "Well, that American woman is gone at last!" But she hadn't. She was hiding there behind a bush and heard me.'"

Obstacles to Indian Home Rule

THAT there are difficulties still ahead for those who advocate home rule in India is made plain in Current History by Maurice Joachim, himself an Indian. "The Moslem," he declares, "has not yet resolved to be ruled by or to rule with the Hindu; the Mahratta has no intention of submitting to government by Sikhs; nor has the Brahman conceded to men of inferior castes any social and political rights to which they aspire. A cloak of political unity is provided by a common belief that the days of British supremacy are numbered. . . . The outlook has probably been changed by the war, and it is certainly true that Indian respect for British authority has been profoundly affected by the prolonged struggle of the war and the vacillations that have followed. To suppose, however, that India has been transformed as if by magic into one country and a single nation, within measurable distance of ability to govern and defend itself, is a radical mistake."

Special Feature Section—Part One

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Part Two Will Appear Tomorrow

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

General View of the British Empire Exhibition

by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas M.P. Secretary of State for the Colonies

AMONG all the changes which have come over the world since the outbreak of the Great War ten years ago, none, perhaps, is more remarkable or more far-reaching in its effects than that which has taken place in the British Empire. Even its very name has altered. Ten years ago nobody would have dreamed of calling it anything but the British Empire. And Empire was not an inappropriate name for it in those days. The Dominions, it is true, were all self-governing in their own internal affairs. But everything else was controlled from London.

Foreign policy was a matter for the British Foreign Office alone, and only once, 1911, were the Dominion governments officially taken into its confidence. Ireland was still an integral part of the United Kingdom. India and Egypt were wholly controlled from Whitehall, and in neither did the popular voice exercise any effective influence over the Administration. The Crown colonies were entirely governed from the Colonial Office. Today the British Empire has been officially renamed the British Commonwealth of Nations. So it is described in the act which created the Irish Free State, and in many documents since. And the changes in structure and status have corresponded with the changes in the name.

Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand are no longer Dominions only, they are equal and independent members of this new Commonwealth of Nations. They share fully in all information about foreign policy, and they share equally in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference which determines from time to time the general lines of the foreign policy of the Empire. They have the right to appoint ministers to foreign countries and to initiate negotiations for treaties, provided they inform and consult their partner nations. They are independent members in their own right of the League of Nations.

India has taken its first step toward self-government, and it is an enormous step. Under the reforms' scheme, each of the main provinces into which India is divided elects a legislature, and to these legislatures is intrusted full responsibility for certain of the main functions of government through Indian ministers who are responsible to it. The control of the other functions is retained in British hands for the present, until it is seen how the new legislatures manage their business. There is an analogous system in working for the All-India Assembly, though the British control there is more strict. When one stops to consider that India contains more than 320,000,000 people of many different races and religions, speaking twenty-one different languages, the enormous stride forward which has been taken in the last few years is apparent. And India's further progress to full Dominion self-government depends only upon her people demonstrating their readiness and ability to take charge for themselves of the complicated affairs of their gigantic country.

Egypt, today, is no longer a part of the British Commonwealth, though it is closely bound by treaty to it. Since 1922 Egypt has been recognized as an independent state, and it only remains to make treaties about the Sudan, the Suez Canal, and certain foreign rights, for that independence to become of full effect.

Steps have also been taken in some of the Crown colonies, notably Malta and the West Indies, to lay the foundations of self-government.

Thus, within the space of ten years has an Empire been transformed into a Commonwealth of Nations, either already self-governing, or on the high road to self-government, united by allegiance to a common crown, but conducting their common affairs by a process not of subordination to Great Britain, but of free consultation together.

Constituted as it now is, the British Commonwealth is an enormously important factor in world affairs. Its people number more than a quarter of the whole population of the earth. Its area consists of more than a quarter of the land surface of the globe. It contains within it vast numbers of people of every color, white, and brown, and yellow, and black. Its peoples belong to all the great religions, Christianity, Muhammadanism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. It has specimens of an immense variety of civilizations and languages. It is indeed a microcosm of the human race.

And it exists and will continue to exist because it is the greatest demonstration ever made of the possibility of uniting and maintaining peace among all the various families of mankind by applying to their problems the ideals of freedom, justice, sympathy, and common sense. These are the true animating principles of its government, and so long as its peoples are faithful to them the Commonwealth will endure.

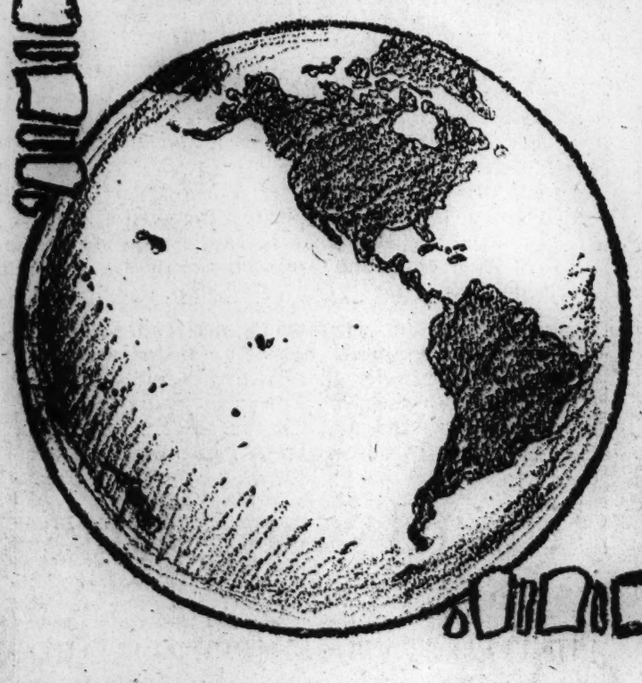
This does not mean, of course, that there are not immense difficulties to be solved. The Empire would not be worth while if it had not difficulties to overcome and if it was not overcoming them. It is not possible to unite, however loosely, a quarter of the people of the earth, without coming up against some formidable snags. Twenty years ago the principal snag was the relations between the self-governing peoples of the Empire. Ten years ago it was defense against the attempt of the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers to smash it from without. Today it is the difficulty of the color line and of limiting the economic exploitation of the people.

Asia, like the rest of the world, has been profoundly stirred by the events of the last ten years. The ideals of freedom, for which the Allies fought, have inspired and rightly inspired its peoples to demand rights and privileges which they never thought of demanding before. In some cases, as is natural, perhaps, the new wine of freedom seems to have gone to the young men's heads. Not having had experience of the practical difficulties of political self-government, some of them have thought that the establishment of a Parliament, in a country with three times the population of the United States, was all that was necessary to democracy. This impetuosity, however, has been a feature, and it is a fundamentally healthy feature, of the progress to self-government in all countries.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is, in many ways, a League of Nations in miniature. If we can overcome our present difficulties and bridge the gulf of race, and color, and language, and civilization, we shall have pointed the way for that greater League of all nations which will some day assure freedom and peace to all the peoples of the earth.

Language the Tie That Binds the British Commonwealth Together

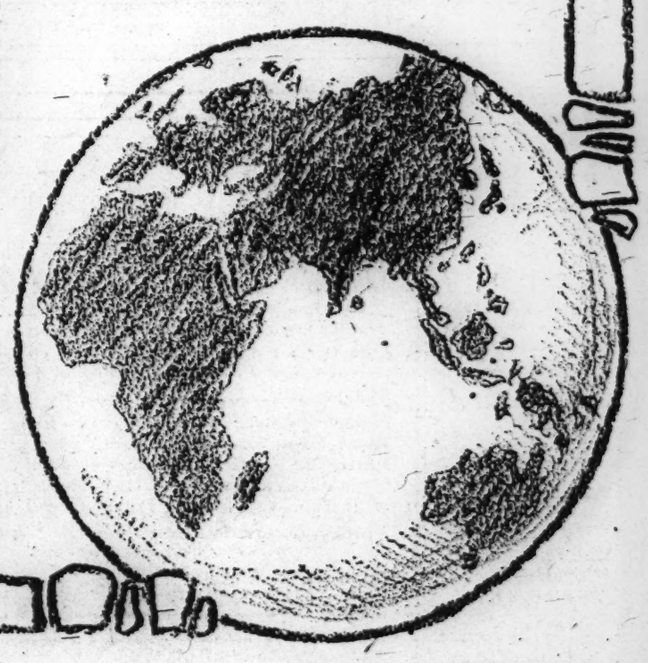
IN THE search for machinery to effect the universally desired purpose of the maintenance of peace and harmony among nations, many who have turned from the idea of the League of Nations have found promise in the thought of an English-speaking union. It has been the feeling among many earnest students of international affairs that divergence in the spoken tongue, creating as it does a barrier to perfect understanding between nations, must always act as more or less of an irritant. To understand everything is to excuse everything, according to the old French proverb, and certainly to misunderstand a neighbor's habit of thought, because of inability to comprehend his speech, is too often a reason for a growing hostility between neighbors. And so it has been hoped that the perfect understanding which unity of language makes easy for Great Britain and the United States, may act as an informal but none the less effective bond of union between them.



But already the British Commonwealth of Nations, formally so named as the successor to the British Empire, is in itself an English-speaking league. It is made up of self-governing and independent members of a commonwealth scattered over the face of the entire globe. Each has its own economic interests, each possesses its independent power to enter into diplomatic negotiations with other countries. They all owe a certain loyalty to the home Government at Westminster, but in all essentials each is independent, and its part in the whole is that of a single member of a commonwealth.

This situation is, of course, of comparatively new creation and yet it is the logical development of the relationship which has been built up between what were in the past the British Dominions and the parent country. Steadily, as time has progressed, each Dominion has found itself more and more frequently confronted with conditions which made requisite the exercise of independent judgment on its own part, and quite as steadily has grown the recognition, in London, of the wisdom of granting this increasing measure of independence to all. Perhaps history, in which is writ large the causes for the creation of an independent nation from the original thirteen British Colonies in America, has enforced upon the British people today just appreciation of the wisdom of extending the fullest measure of freedom to the even more widespread colonies of Great Britain. If that be so the peoples of Canada and the far-flung Australasian Dominions of the King can more readily understand the proposition laid down by all philosophical writers of history that the leaders of the American Revolution fought quite as much for British freedom as for American independence.

This month visitors and delegates from all these far-flung nations will attend the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. Perhaps since the British Empire has become the British Commonwealth of Nations the title of that exhibition might have been more happily chosen. But at any rate Canadians and Australians, New Zealanders and Jamaicans, Cape Colonists and the peoples of the far-flung Commonwealth will all gather in their common heritage as Britons. If their own status is in a sense a new one, they will find political conditions at the old home new. Not only will they be presented with the amazing spectacle of a Labor Party in control of the Government, but they will find, unless conditions change speedily, widespread approval of the policies inaugurated by that party. They will find the Labor Government earnestly engaged in smoothing out international difficulties which its predecessor had tactlessly intensified. They will note beyond doubt that the possession of power has brought a sense of responsibility and conservatism to men hitherto radical. Those who thus come to the historic capital of the British Empire, to the central city of the Commonwealth of British Nations, will no doubt bring to those engaged in the difficult task of restoring political harmony and prosperity after the war's wreckage and chaos, helpful suggestions and positive aid. The Dominions must always be the great outlet for British trade. The mother country, no less a mother country because of the changed title, must still be the greatest purchaser in turn of their output. The exposition at Wembley affords an opportunity for the development of mutuality of interests, for the interchange of helpful views, and for the further cementing of the unity of the English-speaking nations which gather under the British flag. In proportion as this unity is harmoniously maintained will grow the co-operation of and more intimate association with the other great English-speaking nation of the world



MAORI MEMBERS SIT IN PARLIAMENT

Formerly Splendid Savages With High Code of Chivalry, Now Have Full Political Rights

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The most remote of the British dominions, New Zealand, had to wait long for effective annexation to the Empire. Set in the Southern Pacific, 1200 miles from their nearest great neighbor, Australia, these islands lay for centuries far from the tracks of European explorers. The Dutch explorer Tasman discovered them in 1642, but neither his countrymen nor any other nation made use of his discovery. A hundred and seventeen years later the English navigator Cook paid the first of his visits of New Zealand and took possession of the islands for Britain. These visits had no immediate political result. Britain had her hands full with wars, and the loss of the American colonies put colonization out of fashion.

As the years passed, however, white men began to visit New Zealand and settle there. Whalers called for supplies, warships touched for spars, adventurers from Australia took refuge there, trade developed in flax fiber prepared by the natives, and missionaries began to win these savages to Christianity. The Maoris were a splendid race physically and mentally. They delighted in warfare, which they practised ruthlessly and with cannibal rites, but they had their ideas of chivalry, they were capable of the finest friendship toward the newcomers, and they were natural orators and possessed a fascinating body of poetical legend and mythology.

Annexation Confirmed

It was not until 1840 that the British Government confirmed Cook's annexation and took effective possession of the country. This the Government did against its wish. It was driven to this action by the insistence of a small band of far-sighted and determined men who had new ideas about colonization. Headed by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the most potent man of ideas in the history of British colonization in the nineteenth century, they rejected altogether the official view that a colony was fit only for the reception of convicts, and they had a clear vision of a duplication of English society in new lands. Colonization was to be wholesome and productive, carried out by free Englishmen enjoying self-government. Two other considerations influenced the home government. The lawlessness in New Zealand had become a scandal and in the interests of both whites and Maoris it was necessary to impose some authority. There was also a danger that while Britain hesitated France would act. A French settlement was actually planted in New Zealand, but not under the French flag.

The propounders of the new gospel of economic and political colonization fitted out expeditions to pioneer in these distant islands. The early settlers had to face grave difficulties. By the Treaty of Waitangi, signed when the country was annexed in 1840, the Maoris, in exchange for acceptance of British sovereignty, were guaranteed the use of their land and the conservation of their customs, and to this day this treaty remains their charter. Land was not nearly so easy to obtain as the colonists had anticipated, and bloodshed resulted from the clash of interests. There were several wars between the whites and some of the Maori tribes—the result of Maori fears, Maori bellicosity, British greed, and the failure of the colonists to understand and do full justice to a people whose ways of life differed so greatly from European.

Fortunately, though the Maoris were conquered they were not destroyed (the task of subjection involved the employment of thousands of troops), and the struggle left the British with a deep respect for their opponents. The Maori became a loyal subject of the crown, as recruitment for the Great War testified. His people occupy a unique position among the native races of the Empire. Politically they have full rights, and socially the color bar is much less rigid than in many other countries. Maoris sit in Parliament and enter the professions. The fate of this fine people is not destruction, but absorption, and the white New Zealander will not be a party to such a process without it affecting his national outlook and culture.

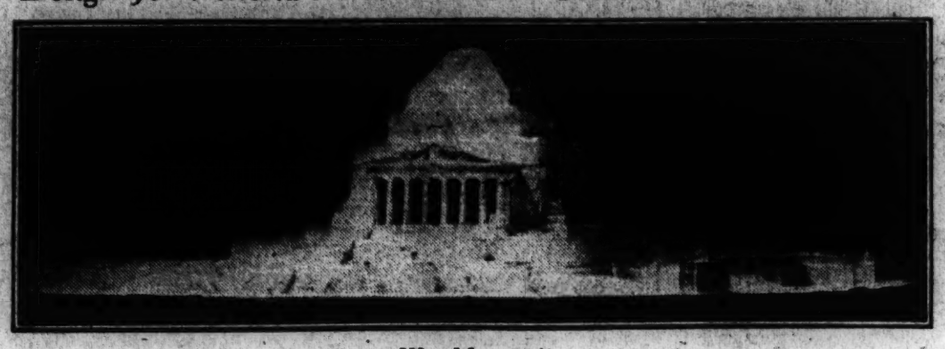
Wars Retard Expansion

The economic development of New Zealand was materially retarded by these wars, but fortunately they were confined to portions of the North Island. The natural wealth of the country favored rapid progress. There is perhaps no country in the world so variously endowed with natural resources and delights. The islands lie in the temperate zone, but a good deal nearer the equator than the homeland. The climate is kindly and equable. There is an abundance of sunshine and the rainfall is bounteous and regular. It is a land of many and unfailing streams, and droughts comparable with the visitations that afflict Australia are unknown.

In the north of North Island the climate is sub-tropical, and the mild winters are a blessing to farmers in that they make the housing and even the rugging of stock unnecessary, and facilitate the provision of winter feed. There is an abundance of good land to put under the plow for various purposes; the bush country will take grass after rough burning; and the slopes of many of the mountains, even approaching the snow-line, carry native grasses which make them invaluable as pasture land for sheep. The natural wealth of the soil is supplemented by timber and mineral wealth. The superb native forests yield some of the finest kinds of building timber, though unfortunately this natural endowment has been wasted with criminal carelessness.

There are large fields of coal, and some day the deposits of iron ore will be worked. Gold mining has been carried on for 60 years, and many millions of pounds worth of the metal have been won. In addition to all this, New Zealand is a land of surpassing beauty. It has every kind of scenic attraction—magnificent forests, Alpine peaks and great glaciers, lovely bays that are a paradise for the camper and the yachtsman, volcanoes, hot springs and geysers, charming vistas of cultivated land, lakes girt by snow-clad mountains, and fiords that rival the famous inlets of Norway.

Design for Victoria's Monument to Soldiers Lost in the War



War Memorial

The Form of Which Has Aroused Much Criticism as a Mixture of Greek and Egyptian Architecture

MELBOURNE DEBATES WAR MEMORIAL DESIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 13—A sum of $1,350,000 is to be spent in Victoria on the erection of a memorial to soldiers killed in the war. The committee in charge has selected a design prepared by Messrs. Hudson & Wardrop, both of whom were members of the Australian Imperial Force, as the best available, and has decided to go ahead with the erection of a shrine according to their plan. There has been some criticism of the design, mostly by artists, on the ground that it is a mixture of Greek and Egyptian architecture.

One prominent Australian artist complained that it was an engineer's selection—Sir John Monash, who is an engineer, was chairman of the board. On the other hand, most of the architects of the city contend that the design carries out everything for which it was intended. However, Mr. William Lucas, who won the second prize in the war memorial competition and is editor of the official organ of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, has publicly disapproved of the accepted design. He complains that it is similar in essential fundamentals to the Birmingham War Memorial and to the Scottish Rite Temple in Washington, United States of America.

GIANT CHEESE WEIGHS TON

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 20—A giant cheese that will be sent to London for the British Empire Exhibition has been completed. It is so large that 60 school children were able to sit on the crate in which the cheese is packed. The weight is something over a ton.

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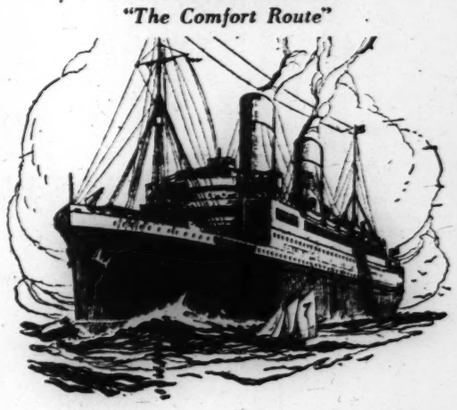

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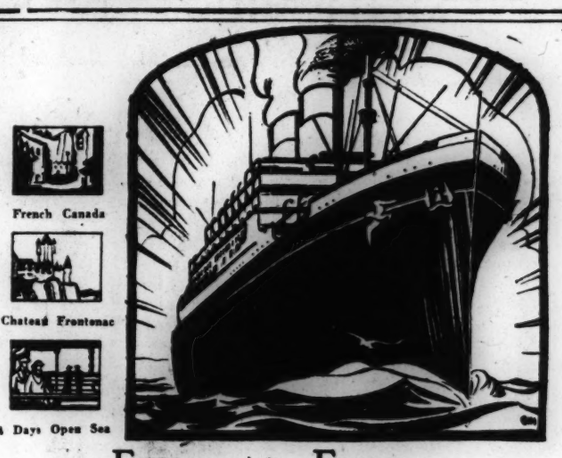

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INDIAN EDUCATION CHANGES LITTLE

Very Slight Improvement Noted From Point of View of National Literacy

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—J. A. Richey, Education Commissioner for India, and just nominated by the Viceroy to a seat in the Legislative Assembly, has published his report on the progress of education in India during the quinquennium 1917-1922, a period of exceptional interest, seeing that it covered the Non-Cooperation movement to boycott schools and colleges.

The report actually records the first year of the working of the Reformed Councils, and is printed and published at a time when the author can also, in his mind, survey the working of the triennial period, 1921-1923 inclusive, covering the sittings of the first Reformed Assembly and Councils.

"A Flood of Enthusiasm"

Mr. Richey remarks that the quinquennium "opened with a flood of enthusiasm which would have swept all children of school-going age into school, and closed with an echo of reaction and doubt which sought to empty schools of even their voluntary attendance. Forces behind both these movements were political."

Indians realized that the progress of India toward nationhood depended on the evolution of a popular electorate capable of exercising the franchise, and therefore ultimately on the rate of expansion of literacy among the masses. Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill of 1911 recognized this need, and after the Montagu Chelmsford declaration of 1917, the feeling was that as expansion under a voluntary system of education was proving a slow and uncertain business, the solution lay in the early introduction of compulsory education, with which purpose education acts with this object in view were introduced in rapid succession in the seven principal provinces of India.

Great Wave of Unrest

Mr. Richey thinks that these acts would have served their purpose better had they been applied rather to local bodies than to parents. In any case the acts were followed by a great wave of unrest, brought about by the appeal of Non-Cooperation, and economic distress engendered by the war. The students responded to the appeal under the impression that in some way they were serving their country, and then they found that the system of education, discussions literary, discussions on the Holy Roman Empire, were of no use to them in studying the great liberal and national movements of the nineteenth century, or the present needs of their own country.

There is, in fact, from end to end of India genuine dissatisfaction with the system of education in force in India from 1850 to 1920. It professes to be a literary education, and yet not more than 72 per 1000 of the population of India are literate. The figures show a slight improvement from the 1911 standard of 59 per 1000, but it must regretfully be confessed that India, as a whole, does not record any general advance in the battle against illiteracy.

English is of the greatest value as a lingua franca in a country of 140 vernaculars, but unfortunately it is no longer indispensable in the securing of employment. The straitened finances of the central and local governments preclude any hope of striking educational developments in the near future. Besides the question of the wrong form of education, another point overlooked has been the important question how far fresh taxation for educational improvements would be acceptable to the mass of taxpayers.

Here is the key to India's educational problem. There is no present indication, in the words of the Montagu Chelmsford report, "that the stimulus will be forthcoming from the reforms which will enable the necessary money to be found." Taxation is as unpopular in 1924 as in 1918, and there is nowhere any indication of the arrival of a minister courageous enough to risk his popularity on the framing of a scheme of compulsory education both widespread in its application, and effective in the provision of the finance on which such a departure as compulsory education must rely.

BETTERMENT TAX TO BUILD RAILWAYS

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The idea of a betterment tax was mooted in New South Wales some time ago; in order to get railways, settlers had expressed their willingness to pay a betterment tax of 6d. per acre per annum for 20 years on all land within seven miles of any railway to be constructed. This tax would yield 10s. per acre over the whole period, or £4480 per mile of railway. It would be a paying proposition to the settlers and the State.

When people are prepared to tax themselves, it is argued here, sanction should be given at once, the State should assist in every way to provide the means for the construction of such railways as are so badly wanted in and around producing districts.

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Country of Wonderful Fertility Is Being Rapidly Opened Up—Native Shows Quick Response

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—The primary importance to the British Empire of the territories represented in the East African section lies in the fact that they produce essential raw materials for the United Kingdom industries, which will be paid for by a compensating trade in finished goods.

The East African building at the British Empire Exhibition covers about 16,250 square feet and is a copy of an actual Arab building. The entrance door is a replica of one of the beautiful old carved Arab doorways in Zanzibar. There are a variety of courts opening from a big center court, all devoted to the attractions of the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland; not to mention the Mauritius and the Seychelles.

What must at once strike the visitor to British East Africa is the variety of climate and conditions. Suppose for a moment we take a journey by the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to the great Victoria Nyanza. The very beginning of the railway starts at Kilindini, the port of East Africa through which all the produce must come. This is, as it were, the neck of a bottle, feeding a vast and potentially wealthy hinterland, with a native population of about 10,000,000. We are at once attracted by the spacious harbor, and as we cross the bridge which connects the Island of Mombasa with the mainland, we catch a glimpse of Port Rietz, which is capable of harboring a fleet of battleships.

Big Game Plentiful

The mainland is covered with palm trees which yield copra and oil. As the train mounts up we strike the Nika, or desert country, and there is little production here, but presently big-game becomes more and more plentiful until we approach Nairobi and civilization. Scattered through the country here are coffee plantations, and when we continue our journey we realize that this is a different country. The nights are cold and the days are never too hot.

As the train continues to mount up toward the Kikuyu Escarpment and crosses the great Rift Valley near Kijabe, the wonderful scenery fascinates. We are now coming to the cattle producing part of the Highlands; this will one day be one of the most famous ranching areas, and, given facilities for handling the produce, will prove a very valuable asset to the colony. The high percentage of butter fat in the milk lends itself to dairying and other industries. The price of land compares favorably with other countries, and three acres of prairie land on Likipia will support a beast and, with a little stall feeding, 1000 acres will maintain 500 or 600 head of cattle.

Maize and Wheat

Nakuru is the next place of importance, and is now the junction of the new railway which penetrates into the Uasin Gishu plateau. This district provides a large bulk of maize which is one of the most important crops in Kenya, as well as Rhodesia. At Molo wheat is grown and horses are raised. The settler at this altitude is generally glad to have a fire in the evenings all the year round.

From Lumbwa the train drops rapidly down toward the sugar producing district. Miwani is the center of one of the large pioneer enterprises connected with the sugar industry. We reach the end of our railway journey at Kisumu, which is the port on the lake served by a small fleet of steamers, all of which have, at one time or another, been brought up in parts by way of the Uganda railway and built on the spot.

We have now reached the great lake, surrounded by one of the most fertile countries in the world. This is primarily a cotton-producing area. In 1905 this crop was hardly known, but it is anticipated, given favorable weather, that the season 1923 to 1924 will show a yield of anything up to 150,000 bales of 400 pounds each. This is an example which goes to show the wonderful response of the native African directly he gets an incentive by way of a quick cash return.

The future development of all these territories depends upon better means of communication. The original railways of Kenya and Tanganyika were built for strategic purposes and neither of them had proper lateral roads or feeder branches. The building of railways will provide one of the most fertile investments for capital ever known, because the country itself is fertile in the extreme. Directly it is opened up it will be made productive and reflect favorably upon the trade in Great Britain. With the extension of the Washu Gishu railway through Lira about five bandlings of the cotton will be saved, while the new road from Nairobi to Rejaf will tap the main cotton producing country in the eastern and northern provinces.

With the exception of a small portion of the Highlands surrounded by the mountain groups of Kenya, Kilimanjaro, and Elgon, little of this territory is suitable for white settlement, therefore native production must essentially be the keyword. At the same time within this limited area there are splendid openings for the white settler who may engage in coffee planting, cattle production, or grow maize, sisal, or flax.

The policy of past governments has been to encourage white settlement, as it was good for the country, and accordingly certain areas have been set aside entirely for white occupation; these are quite distinct from the native reserves, and the interests of the white settler do not necessarily conflict with those of the African native. Indeed, the prosperity of the one largely depends on the other. Every farm which is developed, whether in white or black areas, is for the good of the whole community. The white settlers have made the Highlands their home, and are determined to develop it along the lines of best European colonization.

The country is full of attraction and variety, and cannot be rivaled for scenery and animal life. It is fertile in the extreme, capable of producing all kinds of fruits—in one garden 30 different kinds were counted, 15 of which were bearing simultaneously. If you tire of the plains you may climb the snow-clad mountains of Kenya and indulge in winter sports, which, it is said, will one day only be rivaled by those of St. Moritz.

This, then, is the country which invariably has a tremendous attraction for those who have taken part in its life. If occasion arises to return to Europe, one leaves with regret and hastens back to this land of sunshine. Kenya is calling for those who will go out there prepared to co-operate with those early pioneers who, as a result of a long struggle, are at last beginning to reap their reward.

GERMANS IN AFRICA TO BE NATURALIZED

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 10—A step toward the solution of the difficulties which the presence of many German-speaking people and ex-German soldiers present to this territory through the addition of the German population of Southwest Africa, has recently been taken by Gen. Jan Smuts. While at the Premiers' Conference in London, General Smuts conferred with Herr de Haas of the German Foreign Office, with the result that in return for certain guarantees, the German Government now advises its former nationals to cast in their lot with the new Government.

The German language is not to be restricted, the two German schools will be assisted for a period of two years, while German churches and missions are to be treated sympathetically. Neither Germans nor their children will be liable for service against the Reich for 30 years. The Germans under these conditions are expected to accept South African citizenship in large numbers.

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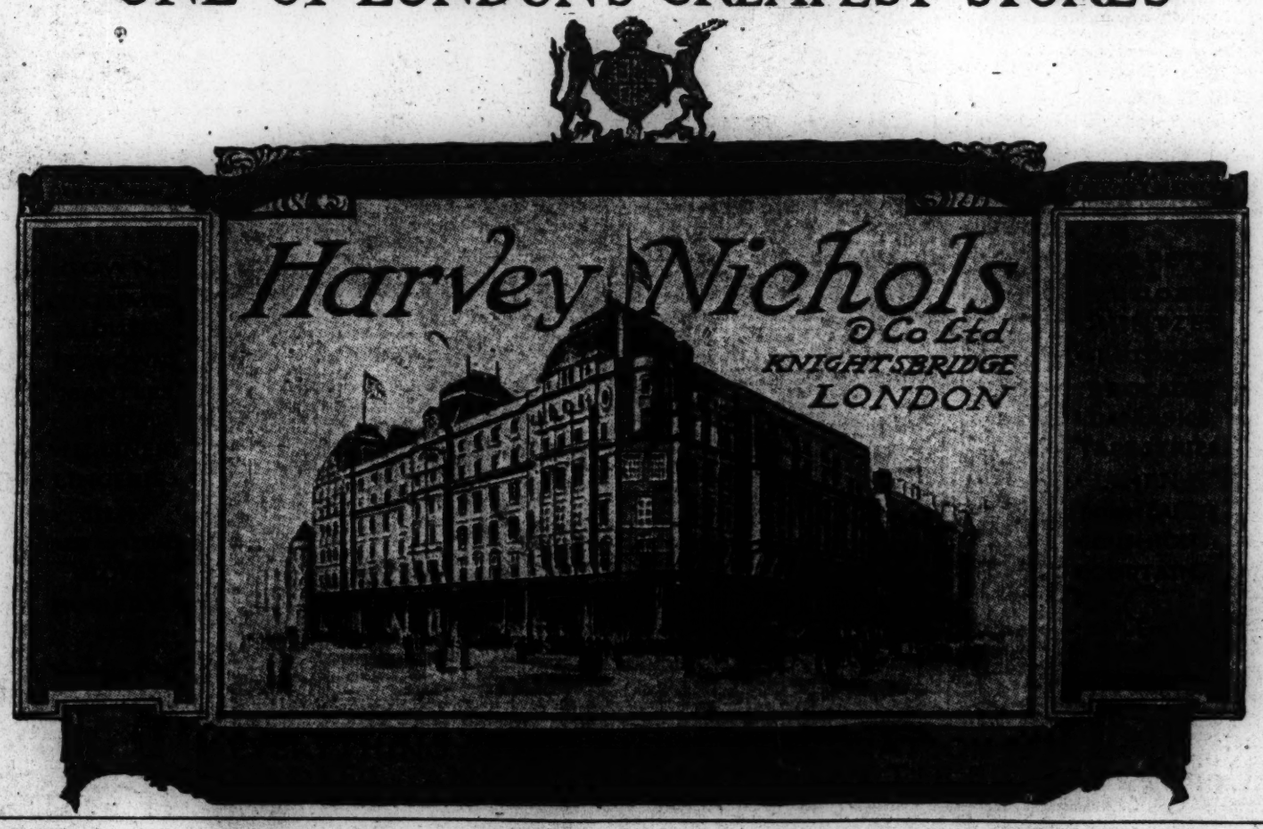

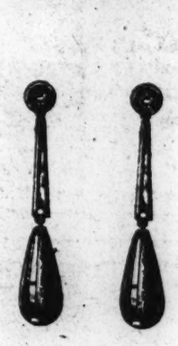

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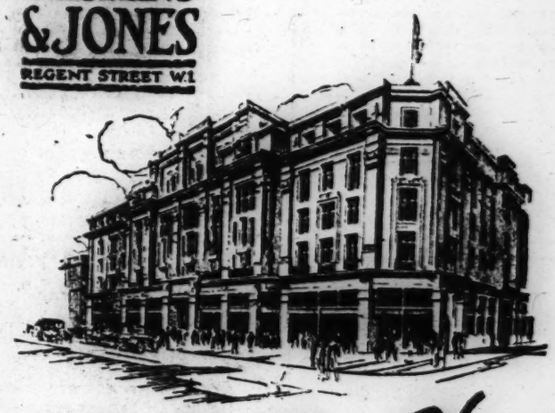

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PROGRESS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY DURING PAST DECADE REVIEWED

Return of Industrial Stability and Prosperity Slow—Cost of Living Chief Feature of Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—The British Empire Exhibition, apart from its other aspects, stands as an important milestone along that road to world recovery that all nations are so earnestly seeking. The past 10 years have been an unparalleled demonstration of the interdependence of nations, so that the trend of any country or any empire toward industrial stability and prosperity has become a matter of international interest and value, affecting all.

In considering the progress in industry of the British United Kingdom during the past 10 years, the momentous year 1914, which followed one of considerable commercial prosperity and "boom," naturally confronts one. The five years of war swept across the face of industry like a storm across a countryside, forcing new issues and new features into prominence, obliterating old landmarks, and giving unfamiliar aspect to old landscapes.

Forward Movement Needed

And while the war is still too near to make a true estimate of the effect that it has had upon industrial progress, yet one thing is certain; there can be no going "back to pre-war days." There must be a forward movement, for the "old order changeth, yielding place to new." If this sense of change be accepted dating a new industrial era from 1919, there are not wanting signs that the progress, though slow, is trending toward a true stabilization in industry. This in itself may mark a period no less important to civilization than that which saw the change from muscular to mechanical power generation, when, in 1770, the genius of James Watt laid down the correct fundamentals of the conversion of heat into mechanical power.

Unfortunately much of the progress of the last 10 years is not measurable in statistical form, and is therefore less easily appreciable. One of the main reasons why the industrial progress in Great Britain has been retarded, and must continue to be slow, is that it depends so much for its prosperity upon its export trade, and its shipping. The world poverty at the present time is therefore affecting it very seriously, since however urgent the world needs may be for cotton goods or any other commodity, an enormous task faces the manufacturer who must secure his output at a price which the industry can afford, but which is yet within the purchasing power of foreign markets. This problem is of course closely bound up with the complications that have arisen in the various trades from the fluctuations in the cost of living, and the reduction of wages since the cessation of war.

The war forced into prominence the engineering and metal trades that could produce, or contribute to the production of the various munitions of war. Factories were extended, or new ones rushed up like mushrooms, and labor was diluted again and again to economize in "skilled" men, and make the utmost use of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

It was a hectic period when new ideas were embraced hurriedly under the pressure of extreme urgency, and without opportunity for appreciating their true value or trend. Many of them were purely emergency measures, and it was not until 1919 that they could be sorted over, and sound ideas gradually disentangled from the undergrowth of red tape, and artificial bolstering. From this apparent débris a sound construction is now slowly taking place. Above all, a universal appreciation of scientific methods has triumphed in cheapening cost and improving the quality of work in all engineering production.

The dilution of labor—only made possible by long runs of work, and a specialization and dividing up of work into operations suited to semi-skilled operatives—all led nearer and nearer during the five years of war, to "the one best way to do work" theories and mass production systems of America. Mass production in 1920 was hailed as the solution of most of the country's difficulties.

Mass Production Not Popular

Today, though more careful shop organization is arranged, more assistance than in pre-war days is received from the tool room, and factories are designed, as far as possible, for material to work straight through the shops till it emerges as complete production, the desire for mass production has moderated considerably in the United Kingdom. For her particular purpose it seems that it is rarely a business proposition.

This country, unlike America, has a small home market, and in export there is a far greater variety of articles produced in the United Kingdom than would be possible under an extended scheme of mass production. There is a tendency, therefore, for this country to try to produce in smaller factories under economical conditions, a lesser quantity of high grade articles specially adapted to the needs of particular markets.

Few industries have suffered as acutely since the war as shipbuilding. Pressed, like the engineering factories, to the very limit of their capacity during hostilities, the builders were confronted after the armistice, not only with the inevitable transition period till peacetime orders materialized, but upon them also fell the brunt of the Treaty that handed over to the Allies the cream of the German ships.

Shipbuilding Trade Depression

The depression was profound: there were more ships than there had ever been, and fewer freights. In 1914 the world's tonnage was 45,403,877 tons, while today it is 62,235,373 tons. Ships were laid up because there were no cargoes for them, and foreign customers were in no position to place orders. European unrest and the inflation of currencies could only add to the complications of the shipbuilder, and it seemed as if home labor difficulties must complete the stagnation.

But early in 1922 there were signs that the corner had been turned and contracts gave fresh employment and fresh hope, even though the financial pospect of the work was anything but encouraging. Unfortunately the improvement did not last; European conditions, a rise in the price of materials—with a corresponding rise in the cost of ship construction, forced extreme cautiousness upon owners, and they hesitated to place contracts. The steady recovery of the shipbuilding industry however, cannot be indefinitely postponed, as it is bound up with the inflexible law of the age limit of ships.

At the present time it is estimated from the statistics compiled by Lloyds Register, that of 29,246, vessels, representing 62,335,373 tons, 9530 vessels, representing 13,541,391 tons are 20 years or over, a proportion of over 20 per cent. The approximate age of a ship is 25 years, after which she becomes obsolete, so that from the figures given it seems certain that the improvement in shipbuilding cannot long be delayed. The yards of the United Kingdom will undoubtedly participate in the general benefit, though to how great an extent depends, according to Sir Joseph Isherwood, upon two very important factors.

In a recent speech, the well known inventor of the Isherwood system dwelt upon the important development of the motor ship. During the year 1923, he observed, about 226,000 tons of new vessels, fitted with internal combustion engines, were launched. This represents about 16¼ per cent of the world's output of steam tonnage, as compared with less than 9½ per cent in 1922. The ore tonnage of the motor vessels building at the beginning of 1924 represents about 35 per cent of the steam tonnage under construction at the same time. In view of this extraordinary increase he considers that it is gravely disquieting to find that in 1923, the number of vessels of the internal combustion engine type launched in the United Kingdom was 21, with a tonnage of 87,244, while vessels of a similar class launched abroad amounted to 81, with a tonnage of 138,795. Speaking of the financial assistance accorded to British shipowners by the Trades Facilities Committee, Sir Joseph said he thought that this assistance should now be given by the Government. Owners must be induced to build motor ships, and employment must be given to the great numbers who are workless, so that this assistance should be given quickly.

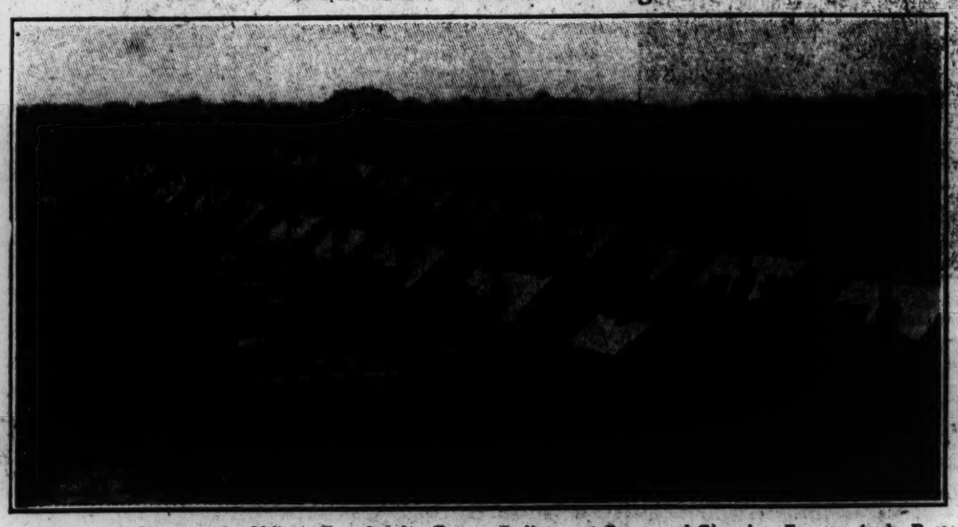
Progress in the Coal Trade

An absence of serious labor dispute, the revival in the iron and steel industries, and the abnormal export demands for coal, owing to the failure of the Ruhr supplies, were the chief factors responsible for the high production of coal in 1923. The output of 278,500,000 tons was only exceeded in 1913, when it amounted to nearly 287,500,000 tons. It dropped to about 248,500,000 tons in 1917, and as low as 163,250,000 in 1921, when it will be remembered that the mines were idle for about three months.

One of the outstanding changes that has taken place in the coal industry during the last 10 years has been the shortening of the day from an eight-hour to a seven-hour, for the miners. The history of the industry has long been scarred with labor disputes, but on the whole the immediate outlook in this respect is hopeful if not satisfactory. The miners accepted by an overwhelming majority the terms

(Continued on Next Page)

Bournville Model Village



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QUICKENING OF EDUCATION FELT THROUGHOUT EMPIRE

Conference Held Last Summer Indicated the Astonishing Advance Made—Dominions Show Same Trend

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—Whether it is in the Old Country or the youngest country, events in the education world are moving with extraordinary rapidity. The general interest in schools, universities, teachers, increases. Every day and everywhere the possibilities of getting a sound training, and more still, of finding a satisfaction in life which mere mechanical drudgery cannot afford, are discussed, inquired into, and made use of. A straw that told the direction of the wind was the Imperial Education Conference last summer. The delegates made it very clear that the zeal for learning was not limited to any one country, and the two exhibitions of educational work arranged by the Board of Education and the London Education Authority, brought thousands of people together in London in a way which would have astonished the pioneers of elementary education.

Here were fathers and mothers of the general public, teachers, pupils, public men and women, members of Parliament, and members of the Royal family, all agog to understand the reason why the average modern child has not only no objection to going to school, but generally shows a positive liking for this strange pastime. The exhibitions were significant in this respect. They proved in the most evident way that the old pedagogy is as extinct as the pedagogue, and that the dull routine of being taught has disappeared before the absorbing interest of learning oneself, often with the very simplest appliances.

Nursery School Necessary

In 10 years certain fundamental needs have forced their way to the front. In highly populated centers the nursery school has been shown to be a necessity, since industrial conditions have rendered home life well nigh impossible. This question of catching the child young, in its most impressionable years, affects the whole body politic. It is no local matter, but one that belongs to all the vast cities and upon which the whole structure of successful education stands. Political expediency and a depleted exchequer have delayed their general adoption, but they are gaining rapidly in approval.

The higher school age is the question of the hour. It is evident that the age of school-leaving must be raised, that the whole problem of continuation schools, of proper equipment for subsequent careers, of the safeguarding of the years of adolescence affects the nations individually and collectively. Social corporate obligation has forced this subject to the front. The child of today is the citizen of the future.

But perhaps the most significant of all evidence of the desire for sound mental equipment is the adult school movement. It encircles the world. It is the spontaneous effort of the workers to enjoy the thought and art and beauty which they have found lie at their doors. If men and women will give up spare time to classes devoted to literature, history, language, after a hard day's work, there is strong impulse behind their motive, something that defies cynicism.

Forces Growing Stronger

Why there is this sudden quickening of education and all its ways is not easy to discover. Armageddon could not arrest the forces of education. They grew stronger. How much is owed to the informal conferences in the trenches, to the army education carried out largely by voluntary teachers and by the removal of social prejudices, history will probably never make a true record. But thinking went on during those four years which had far-reaching effects. The privilege of the few was to be extended to the many, and a dumb desire found expression.

What is true of Great Britain is just as evident in the Dominions, and the general linking up of educational forces will contribute strength to the common weal. For though the problem is the same, the method of its solution is as varied as the geography of the different parts of the Empire, and all the time the countries of the world grow closer and rapid transit makes the exchange of ideas easier.

Several movements are significant of common interests. The Rhodes scholars from the British Empire number 156, gathered from all parts.

Scholarships at the Imperial College of Science and Technology for students from the Dominions will be the forerunners of many more. And if the proposal to establish interchangeable Empire scholarships as part of the Empire exhibition fellowship idea could be the nucleus for a greater scheme, it would do much. Another movement still in its infancy, but capable of great results, is the interchange of teachers. Personal experience breaks down prejudice more rapidly than anything, and the gentler influences of education come as very effective ambassadors between the old and the new countries.

Research and Scholarship

The opening up of university life through scholarships and bursaries has been a cause of alarm to some people. They dreaded that the standards might be lowered and the highest scholarship undermined. But the fears are groundless. There has never been deeper research, nor better scholarship. All that has happened is that the best scholars are no longer kept out of the universities and their claim to be there has been recognized. The training of teachers will become the care of the universities, and the sense of social service necessary to those who work in the great centers or out in the country, will grow from contact with all that is deepest and best in education. Women's education runs abreast with that of men, and the barriers and limitations, with rare exceptions, have vanished.

A great educator said recently that we must think of the Nation "not as a power that makes war, not as an industrial organization that makes wealth, but as an educational society which makes and diffuses wisdom amongst all its members."

The last 10 years have seen the dawn of this fulfillment.

Employees Leaving Their Own College

Messrs. Lever Bros. Limited, the Soap Manufacturers, Maintain a Staff Training College at Port Sunlight, Which Those Working for Them Have the Privilege of Attending. Scene Shows the Students Leaving the Building

From the point of view of history it is too early to speak of their achievement, but that these efforts will inevitably contribute to cultural progress is beyond question. Rome was not built in a day, and there were thousands of good as well as poor artists concerned in the making of it. They made a great effort, and great effort brings forth fruit in time, and if this age achieves nothing else it will prepare the soil in which genius may grow the more easily for its efforts.

New Sense of Values

That is one result; the other result is the outcome of the new sense of values which has been referred to already, and an example occurs to the writer which illustrates the point. In England the cultural condition of the public was such that as a public it was totally unaware before the war that France had given the world masterpieces of painting which in importance stand on level ground with the foremost periods in the whole history of art. Mr. Roger Fry organized two years before the war the first representative exhibition of impressionist and post-impressionist painting in this country. He had the utmost difficulty in doing this. Today the Tate Gallery has the beginnings of a very formidable collection of nineteenth century art, such as Mr. Fry exhibited.

More Theaters and Better Plays

A new life has come into the drama, too, and it is not necessary to give detailed instances, but the demand for more theaters, better plays and better acting is manifest throughout the Empire. Probably more plays of merit have been written since the war than in the first 14 years of this century. There can be no question that what the public demands today is far nearer to cultured entertainment than were the pre-war performances.

As regards architecture and sculpture, in so far as it is associated with architecture, it is necessary to look to India and the dominions and not to the home country. The artistic merits of the countless war memorials at home will hardly be a glory to this generation, though some hope may be derived from the fact that the public and the governmental authorities have definitely become aware of the problem of spacing out the thoroughfares of London, and they are actually imposing conditions as to the style of certain new buildings. Regent Street will be a great surprise to many visitors from the dominions whom London hopes to welcome.

What is discouraging is that the style of the new Regent Street is a pseudo-classic one, whereas the artistic forces of any age should in such circumstances be strong enough to find expression in a style of its own. The great building of the Bankers Trust Company of New York at the head of Kingsway is expressive of a new architectural spirit in America which puts to shame the spirit of imitation and lack of invention manifested by Regent Street. The colonies, and notably India, have drawn our best architects and I understand that Sir Edward Lutyens has a large circle of the most talented architects and sculptors with him in India, and Australia's new capital is to be built not in imitation of old styles, but in a manner which shall express the era which conceived it.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY DURING PAST DECADE REVIEWED

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the national agreement in 1921, and though they are pressing for an increase in the standard minimum wage, which at present affords them an increase over pre-war standards of 54 per cent as against the Board of Trade figure of 68 to 77 per cent for the present cost of living above that of 1914, it is probable that some compromise will be effected with the owners, who also have not benefited to the full extent intended in the agreement.

Value of Oil as Substitute

The rapid development of oil as a substitute for coal in steamships, and the enormous increase in motor ships during the last couple of years, with every prospect of a still further development in these respects, will undoubtedly minimize the demand for coal for shipping purposes. Another factor that would considerably affect the export demands would be the restoration of normal supplies and distribution of the Ruhr coal. In view of the uncertainty of the Ruhr supplies it is difficult to make any estimate of the demands that will be made in the coming year upon the British industry.

The cotton industry, thanks to the energies of its leaders in this country, was greatly assisted during the difficult war period by the Cotton Control Board. There are many in the industry who would like to see a similar board established as a permanency to act as representative for the industry when called upon, and to which grievances could be referred. The idea in forming such a board would be to have it equally representative of employers and employees, under a neutral chairman, and considerable efforts are being made to secure some such administration for the industry.

High Price of Cotton Goods

Cotton during the past few years has suffered greatly from the world poverty, since 80 per cent of the manufactured cotton of Great Britain is exported, and the high price that the manufacturer has to pay for raw cotton makes it extremely difficult for him to produce goods at a price within the purchasing power of foreign markets. The need for steadier supplies of raw cotton, that have not increased tenfold in price by speculation since leaving the growers' hands, is the chief concern of the cotton manufacturer of Lancashire.

For the revival of his markets he needs a return to more stable conditions in Europe, as well as in China, and the East. With the advance of civilization there is inevitably an increase in the demand for cotton goods, and the importance of the industry to Great Britain can only be appreciated in the fact that it represents 40 per cent of its total exports.

In the last 10 years the world has seen in practical application, ideas that were enjoyed as fantastic in the romances of Jules Verne and kindred authors. But an even more important development in the industrial world during the same period, has been the increased appreciation of the human element. The modern employer does not study "welfare" as a means of extracting work from his people; rather because he has realized that industry exists for man and must be made to fit him and that the reverse—the fitting of human nature into an industrial machine, can only lead ultimately to disaster. On the other hand, the move of the worker toward representation of his interests, with all its responsibilities, and toward a knowledge and understanding of the prosperity or depression of the industry with which he is concerned—on such lines as those advocated by Sir Charles Macara in the cotton trade—will undoubtedly go a long way toward the reduction of costly labor disputes, and the gradual dispersal of the mistrust which was the origin of "restricted output."

WARSHIPS VISIT NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 8—The visit of Japanese warships to these waters was made an occasion for manifestations of international amity. Compliments were exchanged at the banquet at which the guests were welcomed, Mr. Massey declaring the visit was a renewal of friendship with faithful allies, and Vice-Admiral Saito recalling the alliance of the World War, and the later assistance offered to Japan by New Zealand in its recent misfortune. The feeling of Japan to its allies, he said, is cordial and unchanged; the former alliance having been replaced by the Treaty of the Four Powers.

Cultural Steps of Last Decade Show Lack of Positive Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—In reviewing the culture of the last decade within the British Empire it is plain that the measure of positive, artistic achievement is small. The four years of war alone suffice to excuse artists, but even if there is no great artistic achievement in the decade, this does not necessarily mean that there is no cultural progress to record. The contrary is true, and in this connection it is at any rate conceivable that the war, or men's reaction to it, has been a very positive rather than a negative force.

Before the war the Empire was thriving materially. Most men made both ends meet, and a fair number had a margin of this world's goods. Such a state of affairs found expression in the seeking of comfort, and luxury, not in the Spartan discipline which is required of thousands to give a helping hand to the slow wheel of culture's chariot. The war came, and every man in the watches of the night took stock of himself and the world. Most people found their own efforts rather than the world wanting. The spirit of service in the very widest sense took hold of belligerents and non-belligerents alike. Hardship and struggle became friends, not idle phrases. The transitoriness of this world's fortunes was peculiarly evident, and the more permanent cultural values gained in the estimation of the world by a handsome margin.

What has been the result? It has been twofold. First, the activity of artists has been redoubled, if not in numbers at any rate in seriousness.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE GAS EXHIBIT

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A welcome feature of the gas exhibit is a large and airy Rest Lounge (furnished with comfortable arm chairs) which provides a convenient meeting and resting place for visitors. This Lounge is surrounded by numerous model rooms in which are illustrated the services of gas throughout "The Seven Ages of Woman." Frequent cookery and other demonstrations will be given by experts, and there will be musical attractions.

When at Wembley Be Sure to Visit

THE GAS EXHIBIT

In the Centre of the Palace of Industry

The British Empire Gas Exhibit Committee, 28, Grosvenor Gardens, London S. W. 1

GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN NATION IS UNION AIM, SAYS GEN. SMUTS

Country's Prospects Enhanced by Fact That it Lies Midway Between Markets of West and East

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—"If I read the signs of the times rightly, the people of South Africa are making up their minds to work for a great South African nation. Racial bitterness is still reflected in Parliament, but it is dying down in the country. A new spirit is coming in our politics which will make for the building up of a great state in this continent of Africa."

In these words, which General Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa, delivered to a Rhodesian audience last year, one has a summary of the aims and ambitions which are permeating the whole white civilization of the continent. During the past 10 years, despite internecine strife and war outside its borders, the progress of South Africa has been so astonishing that there is every justification for the optimism with which statesmen view the future of the country.

Racial Differences Disappearing

Wherever the British or Dutch are, their tenacity of purpose and capacity for hard work have done great things. Here are two races who, a few years ago, were engaged in bitter warfare with each other, now living together amicably and proud of being not British nor Dutch, but South Africans. This fact of a conscious nationality has done more to bury old racial prejudices than anything else. Neither race has suffered through union. The Dutch have accepted the imperial relationship, while the British have not hesitated to serve loyally under a Dutch Prime Minister.

The period during the past 10 years has been an exceptionally unsettled one in South African finance as the result of the operation of several important factors.

The abnormal war conditions created new and difficult problems. The conquest of German Southwest Africa and the other war operations of the Union involved an expenditure of over £30,000,000 paid in part out of ordinary revenue, but mainly out of loan funds. The interest on the war debts and the increase in general expenditure, as the result of the enhanced cost of living and of materials, rendered increased taxation necessary. But the aftermath of the war presented even greater difficulties than the war itself.

Expenditures Increase

The general economic depression which set in toward the end of 1920 caused a substantial reduction in revenue, especially the customs revenue, the revenue from diamonds and diamond mines, and the revenue from stamp duties and fees. The expenditure could not be sufficiently reduced to meet the diminution in revenue, and the result has been a series of deficits.

The outstanding feature in Union finance has been the considerable increase in expenditure. The current expenditure of the Union has advanced from £16,500,000 in the financial year 1911-12 to over £30,000,000 in 1922-23, which represents an increase of more than 80 per cent in 10 years.

The current financial year, 1923-24, is expected to close with a fairly large deficit, in view of the diminished yield of the income and excess profits taxes, and the delay in the revival of agriculture, industry, trade and diamond mining. The Government has resolved to apply economy and retrenchment as far as possible, and the amount of the deficit will depend on the extent to which that can be realized.

A Paper Currency

There is no doubt, however, that in the domain of public finance as in that of organized industry and to a great extent in private life, the past year has been characterized by efforts to secure a return to truer values. This has been a matter of the greatest difficulty, as the expenses of the Government consist so largely in salaries and allowances which can only be reduced after the most careful consideration. But while it must be admitted that the national bills are still very high, considerable savings have undoubtedly been effected and only seriously adverse conditions can prevent the Union from maintaining a favorable position at the end of the financial year which is about to open.

The currency in South Africa is still a paper one, and the return to gold payments has yet to come. The commercial community, while accepting the present position with reluctance, have always emphasized the importance of returning to gold at the earliest possible moment, and they continue to watch the position very closely to this end.

Commercial Possibilities

The very peculiar geographical conditions of South Africa seem to point to greatness after a very severe struggle. Once the country has filled up the geography is surprisingly favorable. South Africa lies midway between the great consuming markets of the west and east with the considerable markets of the African continent practically reserved for it, excepting the north coast. That South Africa realizes the potentialities for trade in the African continent is to be seen in the policy of the Government sending special trade missions to the Congo, to Tanganyika, and to Kenya, with power to conclude trade treaties with these territories. The development of Central Africa is only just beginning, and there is no doubt that the policy of the Union Government is to exploit this development to the best advantage.

But it is in its trade with overseas countries that South Africa must develop in the future. At the moment the chief staple articles of Union commerce, apart from gold and diamonds, are wool, mohair, hides and skins, maize, ostrich feathers, cattle, dairy products, beef, canned fish, fresh and dried fruit, eggs, and tobacco. There are other commodities such as bacon, preserved fruit, cotton and certain base metals. At the present time these latter are exported only in limited quantities, but there is no saying to what extent they may attain when market conditions again render their production on a large scale justifiable.

Wool Efficiently Marketed

There has been, undoubtedly, a great improvement in the quality and presentation of most of the South African products on the overseas markets during the past few years. For this, the country has to thank the influence of the Government agricultural colleges which, during recent years, have been turning out a fine body of students well equipped in all the various branches of agricultural science. Never previously has South African wool been so efficiently marketed, and this has enabled farmers to participate to the full in the generally good market conditions which prevail.

The Angora goat breeders deserve the utmost sympathy for the long period of depression through which they have passed, and they are to be congratulated on the fact that hair is now selling on a fairly payable basis.

Fruit exports are increasing rapidly each year. With a climate similar to that of California, economists estimate that the Cape will be one of the biggest fruit producing countries within a few years. Fresh fruit is cheapest in South Africa at a time when it is nearly unprocurable in New York and London. Increasing care is being taken that fruit exported should be of a very high standard. The total quantity exported now is over 500,000 boxes each year.

The continued depression in the ostrich feather market has been a great blow to what was once one of the biggest industries of the country. Efforts are being made in several directions to stimulate demand, but so far without success. Meanwhile, the number of birds is getting less. In 1914 there were more than 900,000 ostriches in South Africa. Today there are said to be fewer than 200,000. The position is as unsatisfactory as it could be, and the ostrich farmers of the eastern province certainly deserve every sympathy.

Within the past two years there has been great success with the egg and poultry industry. In 1910 the Union imported from abroad eggs to the value of £50,000. This has been wiped out, and last year South Africa exported eggs to the value of £180,000 and supplied to ships' stores eggs to the value of £21,000, a total export of £201,000. Side by side with the egg industry is that of poultry. A satisfactory export trade in this article has already begun, and exports last year totaled £12,000. Practically no imports were recorded.

Gold Mining Industry

There has been lately a small export trade in dairy products as well as in bacon. That the Union can produce a high quality article in all these lines has already been established, and the public overseas is only awaiting the time when production will be sufficiently large to justify a resumption of export. Little remains to be said about South African meat. So far the country has not distinguished itself as regards the quality sent to the European market, the British section of which is accustomed to the best that can be supplied. The grading up of cattle to a point which will enable South Africa to compete with Argentina and Australia, has yet to be accomplished. But, taken altogether, despite the chaos of the European market there are several factors which lead to an optimistic outlook for South African trade.

The gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand is now recovering from the longest and most serious interruption which, with the exception of the Boer War period, it has ever suffered in its 35 years of history.

The auriferous conglomerates of the Witwatersrand, which constitute the largest and most consistent goldfield ever discovered in the history of the world, began to produce on an important scale in 1887. Since then the Rand has yielded gold to the value of over £700,000,000, and of recent years it has been producing more than half the output of the world. Throughout its whole history the Rand has had to strive for reasonable working costs, for, regarded as a whole, the field must be looked upon as comparatively low grade, taking into account the narrow width of the reef.

Influence on War

In the earlier days of the goldfields, the direction in which operating expenses consistent with the value of the product, the amount of capital involved, and the size of operations were sought, was principally technical. But at the same time political and industrial considerations have always played an important part in the development of the Rand mining industry, and of recent years this factor has become of intense importance.

During the war period the main reef series produced gold to the value of over £130,000,000 and the effect of this steady flow of a golden stream into the exchequers of the allied nations must have had a considerable influence on the war. But on the Rand, as with all other industries, the cost of production rose enormously.

Had it not been for the fact that about the middle of 1919 gold broke away from the standard price to which it had been tied for so many years, and was sold in a free and open market, several of the low grade mines would permanently have ceased production long ago. But fortunately for the Rand, the gold premium stepped into the breach and temporarily relieved the situation. Early in February, 1920, the price of gold reached 130s. a fine ounce—the highest at which it has ever stood—and about this time substantial additions of the wages of mine employees were granted.

Cost of Production

But with a decline in the price of gold toward normal and a gradual reduction in the cost of living, it became clear some two years ago that the low-grade mines were again in a position of jeopardy, and that something had to be done to save them from extinction. For several months the Chamber of Mines negotiated with the men and bargained, and only served notices of its intention to reduce the standard wage when it became unmistakably clear that the low-grade mines were being faced with a position which daily was becoming serious on account of the rapid and severe decline in the selling price of gold. From this followed the strike, and eventually a revolution. For a time Johannesburg was in the hands of the rebels, and only a quick military decision on the part of General Smuts, who rushed to the Rand to take command, saved the whole of South Africa from a great internal revolution.

In many quarters it is believed that, as a result of the new conditions following the revolution, the restoration of a considerable amount of authority to mine managers and the gradual growth of a better spirit along the Reef, working expenses can be reduced to an average of about a guinea a ton for the whole Rand. And however much the politico-industrial factors affect the Reef, everything will be ultimately determined by the cost of producing an ounce of gold from mines which, year by year, are becoming deeper and in which the haulage ways are being lost sight of in extended workings.

Kimberley Mines Reopened

The diamond industry of South Africa, which for a period of two years was practically in a stagnant condition, is at last slowly emerging from the greatest depression in its history. The average monthly sales of diamonds are still below the normal years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, which is attributed to the disturbed state of the exchanges and the weakness of the market in having to absorb the large quantities of diamonds forced upon it by Russia after the revolution. Order is now being gradually restored and the return to normal trade conditions eagerly awaited. The mines at Kimberley have now reopened, as also the new mines in southwest Africa. The future is full of promise.

The gold, diamond and coal industries of South Africa have grown so quickly and proved so profitable that nearly all the available capital has gone into them, and other minerals have been little exploited. The exploitation of coal in Africa is so recent that very little is known about the extent of it. The presence of local coal, however, has helped immensely the development of, first, the diamond, then the gold industry, and it will prove to be of more value still in the future. The average annual output of coal is now well over 12,000,000 tons, and continues to increase.

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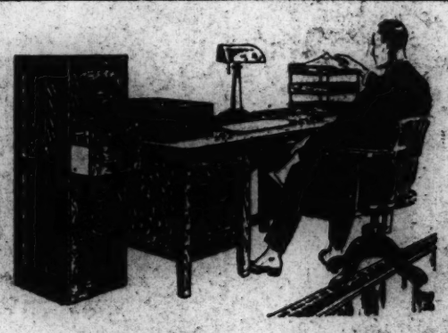

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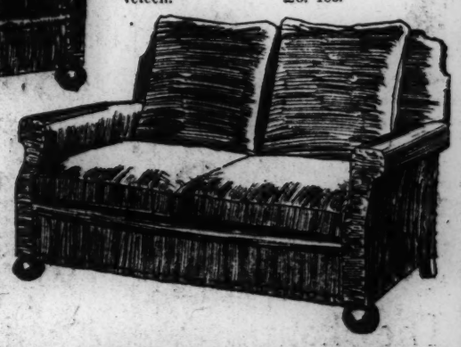

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JAMAICAN TROPICS INVITE TO PLEASURE

One of the Earth's Most Beautiful Spots, It Also Produces a Great Variety of Crops

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Jamaica lays claim, and with some justification, to be an earthly tropical paradise. Discovered by Columbus in 1494, it has a long and romantic history behind it. Jaymaca (its Indian name meant "The Island of Springs") was alternately under the rule of Spain and Britain till 1655. Lapped by the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea, the palm-fringed coast is broken by innumerable bays and inlets, while there are 16 good harbors. The Blue Mountain range, which rises in a great dividing ridge down the eastern end of the island, and which, at its highest, reaches over 7000 feet, provides a range of climate from the tropical, at the sea coast, to temperate on the hill slopes.

Jamaica boasts of a great variety of products of the soil. Of these the principal are bananas, sugar, coffee, coconuts, and cocoa. The island is the center of the West Indian banana trade. The export in 1923 reached a total of 12,444,693 bunches, while 23,402,323 coconuts were gathered. The soil and climate are just what the banana asks for, and the yields are enormous, as only just over 59,000 acres are under banana cultivation. It is a profitable crop to grow, as the first yield is repeated about 15 months after planting, and with cost of cultivation at from £6 to £10 an acre, there is a good margin of profit.

Planters Return to Sugar

Arabian coffee is grown all over Jamaica, and Blue Mountain coffee realizes the highest price in the world. Sugar, which was at one time the mainstay of the island's wealth, fell away, partly due to the competition of the banana, till in 1913 less than 5000 tons were exported. The war, however, sent sugar prices up, and planters went back into sugar-cane, and with "imperial preference" to help, the outlook for sugar is bright. Over 24,000 tons were exported in 1923. Cocoa, in conjunction with bananas, has been developed of late years, and the export in 1923 reached 42,585 cwts.

In addition to the above mentioned are many other products. Cassava is cultivated for its meal and starch, the latter being looked on as high-class. Ginger, to the value of £85,000 was exported in 1918, and Jamaica ginger has always commanded a high price. Grapefruit is exported for the American market. Honey during the war, reached as high an export figure as £155,000, but this was due mainly to war conditions. Limes, oranges, mangoes, pineapples, rice, rubber, sisal hemp, grapes, all flourish.

Jamaica is one of the few countries that produce pimento (allspice). It is gathered from the wild trees as well as grown on plantations. The average production is about 50,000 bags of 150 pounds weight.

Apart from all these different forms of agriculture, cattle and sheep raising, dairy farming, and horse breeding are carried on, so that it can be seen that a variety of means of living presents itself. But intending settlers, as opposed to visitors, and holiday makers, are advised to make the fullest inquiries and if possible, to spend a year in the island before embarking on any of them, or investing money.

Appeal to Visitors

But it is to the temporary visitor that Jamaica would seem to make its greatest appeal. She claims to compete with and excel any other pleasure resort which boasts of an area of only 144 miles in width. A charming island of sunshine, too beautiful to be rushed, but to be taken leisurely and enjoyed. With its 200 miles of railways and 2000 miles of splendid motor roads, the visitor can travel all over the island to explore its beauties.

What can compare with a ride up the Blue Mountain Peak? One can see valley and mountain, tropical jungle and waterfalls, lovely ferns and maidenhair, palms and bamboo, wild hibiscus, orchids, begonias, glistening humming birds, and shimmering lizards. Round the wattled huts which one passes here and there chocolate pickaninnies play. Every now and then one gets entrancing views of the town of Kingston, lying in the haze beside its landlocked harbor.

The very names of the places you pass sound pleasant—Guava Ridge, Mavis Bank, Green Valley—while in the distance you may see Content Gap and the valley of the Yallahs. At one period of the year the wayfarer can eat his fill of wild strawberries which border the path, and at all seasons it is lovely with ferns, lichens, mosses, and tropical undergrowth.

But Jamaica abounds, in beautiful spots at which the visitor can stay or to which he can make trips. Montego Bay, where one can bathe even during the so-called winter in water which has a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit from the beautiful White Sands bathing beach. Lucea, Falmouth, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbor; these are all lovely seaside places. Inland are equally beautiful places, such as Brown's Town, Malvern in the Santa Cruz Mountains, Mandeville, with its coffee plantations and orange groves. Hollymount on the summit of Mount Diablo.

Jamaica, "The Island of Springs," Is Described as a Tropical Paradise

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LUMBERMEN'S LOT NOW MUCH IMPROVED

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Radio sets are being installed in lumber camps in all parts of Canada, from British Columbia to New Brunswick. Once upon a time it was rough fare in the lumber woods, but all this is changed. Today the lumberman demands and receives the best the market affords, and housing and general conditions of labor are vastly superior to what they were even 15 years ago. But radio is the very latest.

On the Pacific coast, where logging camps are generally more inaccessible than elsewhere, the demand for wireless entertainment is particularly heavy. "By providing the men with entertainment during their leisure hours they will be kept in better spirits and their efficiency will be increased," said one lumber operator. More than 600 broadcasting stations in all parts of the United States and Canada provide a varied enough program even for the modern lumberjack.

MADRAS REVISES SCHOOL METHODS

Unemployment Problem Will for a Time Be Partially Solved

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Government of Madras has been considering for some time past the question of expansion of primary and elementary education among the people, and has now evolved a scheme which will soon be brought into operation.

In July last A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, convened an informal conference of European and Indian educationists, with a view to finding out the proper direction in which educational expansion should be made and the present scheme is the result of that conference.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to establish elementary schools in all villages or groups of villages, but as a first step it is proposed to establish schools only in villages which have a population of between 500 and 1000. There are 3000 such villages in the Madras Presidency. The management of these schools will be vested in the village "panchayats" (councils). In course of time it is proposed to extend the scheme to villages with smaller populations, by grouping two or more neighboring villages, as the circumstances may demand, and establishing one school for each of such groups. The whole scheme is expected to be completed within 10 years.

The scheme will also be utilized, to some extent, for solving the unemployment problem, which is becoming graver every day. Many youths, after attending school up to the high school standard, find themselves unable to prosecute their studies further, and with their half-finished education they are unable to earn a livelihood. It is proposed to utilise the services of these men to run the elementary schools, for which purpose they will be given a year's training in teaching. The whole scheme, when completed, will absorb about 60,000 young men, who would otherwise be unemployed. Legislation to give effect to the scheme will be taken in hand immediately.

MOTOR SHOW FOR AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 20—The Association of British Motor Manufacturers, in conjunction with the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, are preparing for an "all-British" motor, motor cycle, and accessories exhibition in this city. The exhibition will be held in July. The Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their representatives are co-operating in the undertaking.

QUEENSLAND EXPANSION FOLLOWS BETTER AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Commercial Houses Are Optimistic and Plan Extensions —State-Owned Railways Held Not Yet Successful

BRISBANE, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence—Brisbane has just completed its first 100 years of existence. From a convict settlement it has expanded into a flourishing commercial center, the capital city of a State of rich resources—wheat, wool, cattle, and mining.

Centenary celebrations were held to mark the progress of the city, the chief feature being a realistic re-enactment of the landing of Oxley at the Brisbane River in 1823. Thousands of people crowded the Domain to witness the pageant.

There is great briskness in building in all quarters of Brisbane. Last year was a phenomenal one, and was marked by wonderful commercial prosperity, which justified the directors of large firms making a start with extensions that had been planned for years. This year will witness the erection of many new buildings and additions and extensions of many old ones. Even the state Government has embarked on a big building scheme, which includes the completion of the unfinished Treasury Building.

Agriculture's Recovery

The optimism in the commercial houses is the reflex of the improved outlook in the country. In Queensland, more than any of the other Australian states, the city is dependent on the conditions in the agricultural areas. Drought wrought havoc in the sheep and cattle districts last year, but 1924 has begun with rain-soaked lands. The falls were timely. Those stock owners who were willing one night to sell off their famished flocks and herds at ridiculous rates, found in the morning that their fortune had been changed completely by three inches of rain. With well-grassed lands the stock owners are now looking forward confidently.

Things are also buoyant with the agriculturists. All dairy farming, even along the fertile North Coast, is apt to be precarious in the absence of good rains. But the recent falls have been so satisfactory that most of the farmers are assured of good returns. Fruit crops are also flourishing, giving much-needed encouragement to the soldier settlers at Beerburrum and elsewhere. Sugar cane prospects are favorable.

Educational Progress

Educationally, Queensland has made notable progress in recent years. The system provides for free education, and any child—rich or poor—may graduate from the kindergarten to the university. The scholarship system is an especially good one, the idea of the Labor Government being that no clever child should be debarred by poverty from enjoying the best educational facilities in the State.

The state-owned railways are still more of a white elephant than an asset. The net revenue shows a distinct downward tendency, and there appears little hope of improvement. For the working expenses continue to soar, and the rolling stock is getting more dilapidated.

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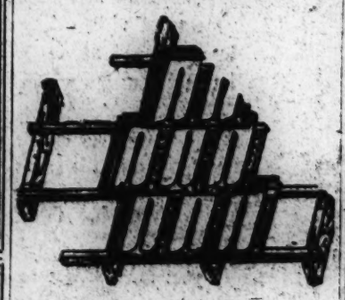
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Scottish Progress for Ten Years Seen in Light of War's Afterglow

For Five Years Industry Saw Tremendous Developments, While Next Five Bore Brunt of Business Readjustment

EDINBURGH, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The last 10 years have been a period of great upheaval and of rapid change. At a time when the vast majority of the people of these islands believed that a great European war was almost an impossibility, the thunderstorm broke, and all the intelligence and energy of Scotland was at once devoted to the public service.

During the greater part of five years, industry surpassed itself in development, and worked at an unprecedented pace to supply the needs of the British and the allied governments. Never was there such a flood of orders, and never was such excellent work accomplished—better, quicker, and more economical processes had to be found in order to cope with the emergency, and thus new and imperative demands were made on the man of education. Before the war the work in laboratories had been conducted rather on academic lines, but at the time under review research work was carried on with practical intent. The whole work of the country was organized with a view to the highest possible efficiency, and remarkable were the results obtained.

Conditions Greatly Changed

During the second period of five years, conditions have altered greatly. Industry has passed and is still passing through a very difficult time. The old continental markets are almost closed to Great Britain, owing to the poverty of Europe and the abnormal condition of the exchanges, and it is hard to find the new markets required. The result of this is that a great number of mills have been working very short hours, and at the present moment are still doing so, but although industry has not yet regained its pre-war position, there is an upward trend and it may be said that every industry in the country has benefited by the years of war output, through the improved methods inaugurated at that time.

Out of the comradeship of the Great War has come a more considerate and sympathetic feeling toward the workers on the part of the employers. A great many firms today have erected canteens where a good lunch at a very moderate cost is provided for those who care to take it. This is especially a boon in wet and stormy weather. In some mills the employers allow a short interval of rest in the afternoon, when tea is served free to the workpeople.

Then, again, some firms have appointed workers' committees. These committees often consist of a foreman from each department. They meet with the directors at regular intervals, to discuss difficult problems and bring forward helpful suggestions. In this way the spirit of co-operation is fostered, and all are made to feel that the interests of employers and workpeople are one.

Another mark of progress in industry is the profit-sharing basis on which some important concerns are run.

It is plain that one of the greatest hindrances to progress in industry lies in the friction between Capital and Labor, and that anything which helps to get rid of this friction will necessarily improve the output and the quality of the work turned out, will increase the confidence of the employers and of the investing public, and prepare the way for greater developments in the future.

Employment for Disabled

Two new industrial concerns of a distinctive character have been established in Scotland as a result of the war: Lord Robert's Memorial Workshops and the Blighty Industries. Both have been started to give employment to men severely disabled. The Memorial Workshops were first started in England, but now have branches in various parts of Scotland also. The aim of the directors has been to take over any going concern of a suitable nature, and to provide special machinery which can be operated by the disabled.

The Blighty Industries manufacture and sell Scottish tweeds, blankets and other woolen fabrics in different parts of Scotland. Only severely disabled men and their families are employed in the production or sale of these homespuns; automatic looms suitable for these men are used. The tweeds and homespuns are very attractive, and there is a good sale for them, so that the scheme is financially sound and provides the workers with a reasonable income. Of course all the permanently wounded of the navy, army and air force have pensions in proportion to the degree of their disability, but healthy and useful occupation is essential, and it is hoped that when a further sum has been raised by public subscription, the scheme will be so extended as to provide work for every disabled man who applies for it.

Two new chairs and a lectureship have lately been founded in Edinburgh University, all three on practical lines. Early in 1919, a large sum was raised by the mercantile community, and a chair on accounting and business method was instituted, and a lectureship on "Organization of Industry and Commerce." All other subjects required for the new B. Com. degree were already taught in the university. A well-known member of the Chartered Accountants Society was appointed to fill the chair of accounting, and the first class was formed in October, 1919. At first the students were all men intending to take the commerce degree, but in the following session the numbers were greatly increased, as the Society of Accountants made it compulsory for all their apprentices to take the accounting class instead of a class on law. From that time onward the number of students taking accounting has been about 100 per session, and though the greater part are local men, there are also students from China, India, Egypt, and South Africa.

Glasgow University is waiting to see the results of their new departure before adding a commerce degree to her existing curriculum.

The latest chair founded in Edinburgh is that of mining engineering, endowed by the munificence of a private individual, and the first occupant of the chair has just been appointed.

Culture received a severe blow during the war, the universities were almost devoid of students; no one had time to devote to paintings or sculpture, while music took chiefly the form of entertainments to amuse those home from the front or the men in rest camps, or of popular concerts to raise funds to supply extra comforts, for the sailors and soldiers.

Students Rush to Universities

As soon as the war was over, however, there was an unprecedented rush of students to the universities; men whose studies had been thrown aside at the call of the country now returned to finish their courses, while there was the full complement of boys straight from school. This extra pressure has passed, but the interest in education is much on the increase, and great efforts are being made to meet this need. The free public schools of the country which had been under the control of local school boards have now been placed under county committees, called education authorities, whose wider outlook, it is expected, will be of much benefit in the choice of teachers and in the general direction of educational affairs. This change is so new that there is not much to report in connection with it, but already more centers for higher education have been established, so that the children going in for these higher classes have not so far to travel by train.

The Education Authority of Edinburgh, in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association, are holding general and tutorial evening classes for adults in a large number of subjects, including New Testament literature, English literature, astronomy, geology, zoology, botany, economics, history, law, music, art. A very small fee is paid for the session of 20 weeks, and these classes have been productive of much good.

In the last 10 years, little has been done in the way of architecture. Hardly any stone buildings have been erected owing to the great increase in cost, their place being taken by brick and harling—rough-cast—and there has been no money to spend on public or private decorations, no series of frescoes or panels have been created in any public building, but on the other hand, the majority of the people are awakening to an appreciation of art. The School of Art in Glasgow is devoting much attention to training in art as applied to commerce and industry, and the Edinburgh Art College holds evening classes for house painters, iron workers and so on, with the view of raising the general standard of taste. In Glasgow a course of from five to seven years is given to those who wish to take posts as art teachers in the public schools. Then much is being done for the children of the poorer classes through the teaching of needlecraft. The women school teachers have on their own initiative taken lessons in embroidery and design, so as to be able to teach the children; a special school on these lines has been started, and some excellent work by the children was lately on exhibition. In this way a love of the beautiful is being brought to the humblest city homes. The Paisley Institute, too, which teaches building and engineering, gives also instruction in drawing, designing and embroidery, and these latter classes are largely attended by mill workers and shop-hands, who show artistic ability to a marked degree. At Coats Works, likewise, an embroidery class is held for the workers, and lectures on art and educative subjects are held in the center of Glasgow, in a quaint old house, once the bishop's palace, for the benefit of the working-class people who live in that neighborhood.

The Spread of Good Music

In the same way, much is being done to spread abroad the knowledge and appreciation of good music.

The Usher Hall in Edinburgh and the Caird Hall in Dundee, presented of recent years to their respective cities by two wealthy citizens, have provided those towns with much larger concert halls than they had previously possessed. This has made it possible to arrange sets of subscription concerts for the winter months at which, for a very moderate sum, the leading artists of the world may be heard.

Glasgow University is giving free lectures on music, an endowment for this purpose having been bestowed by a lady. The lectures have been a remarkable success, part of the audience having to stand.

Edinburgh University has the distinction of having been the first in Europe to give degrees in music. The chair of music was founded in 1839, the money to endow it having been bequeathed by General Reid, and the latest of its achievements has been the institution of the Reid orchestra. It was in November of 1916 that the orchestra of Scottish professional players was formed under the direction of the Reid professor of music, with a threefold object: to provide regular concerts of the best music at prices within the reach of all, to encourage local talent and develop musical culture, and to provide the necessary equipment for the study of music in the university. This orchestra has now attained a high degree of efficiency, its fine quality is universally recognized, and its performances have gained it a reputation which extends beyond the United Kingdom.

Under the auspices of the Education Authority of Edinburgh, three orchestral lecture-concerts were given recently for the benefit of school children. Concerts of this kind have been held for about 20 years, but those given this winter are on a much larger scale than before, with the help of a bigger orchestra, and concert hall. Admission to these concerts was not restricted to schools under the authority (i. e. free public schools) but was also open to private schools and to the pupils of individual music teachers, for the very low charge of 9d. each. In the first concert the instruments of the orchestra were described, played separately, and in various combinations. The second concert dealt with the growth of musical form from the folk song to minuet and trio form; the third illustrated imagination in music. These children's concerts mark a great advance.

Musical Competitions

Musical competition festivals have had a big success in Scotland in the last five years. The main object of these festivals is to encourage a taste for good music among the public generally and to bring a new interest into the lives of the workers in town and country.

Well-known musical authorities are engaged to act as adjudicators or judges. There are competitions for school, church, and other choirs, for vocal solos and instrumental music, special prizes being given for Scots folk songs and for songs in Gaelic. The adjudicator makes short notes on, and afterwards criticizes and compares the competitors, allots marks and awards the medals and prizes. The remarks of the adjudicators are most instructive and illuminating, not only to the performers but also to the public who form the audience.

Many excellent choirs are composed of the hands of a particular factory, sometimes trained and conducted by one of the directors. Some large shops too have choirs. In one large shop in Glasgow the firm gives each member of the choir an individual lesson from the choirmaster, and if anyone shows exceptional talent further lessons are given. In one case, at least, this has led to a musical career.

The interest awakened by these festivals has penetrated to remote Highland Villages and has been a great incent[illegible] to church and school choirs.

But although the large majority of the performers are drawn from those who have had no special musical advantage, it is much desired that people of more education shall also compete, so as to raise the standard.

The cost of the festival is largely defrayed by the subscriptions of local people interested in music and glad to contribute to so good an object.

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INDIES ASK PREFERENCE

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 20—The merchants of the British West Indies, so far as their ability goes, are prepared to support the policy of dominion tariff preference. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British West Indies have sent to Lord Burnham and Percy Hurd, chairman and secretary of the West Indies committee in Parliament, a cable message commending to Parliament the dominion preference proposals. The view was expressed that such preference is essential to West Indian welfare.

CANADA POSSESSES GREAT TIMBER SUPPLY

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Empire Forestry Conference, which was held in Ottawa last summer, with the general aim of finding ways and means of making the Empire self-sustaining in its timber supply, brought out many interesting facts regarding the extent and value of its forest wealth. The British Empire has 700,000 square miles of "effective forests," the remaining area being unprofitable or inaccessible.

Canada has about 50 per cent of the total, India 14 per cent, Nigeria and the Gold Coast 14 per cent, Australia and New Zealand about 8 per cent. The United Kingdom, the great wood-consuming center of the Empire, has less than one-third of 1 per cent under forests. Seventy-five per cent of the forest area of the Empire still belongs to the state and only 25 per cent to corporate bodies and private individuals.

INDIAN COLLEGE NEEDS FUNDS

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 20—Critics of the educational standard imposed by the Calcutta University declare that its alleged failure to impose a higher level of scholarship has a direct result on the present unemployment among the middle-class Bengalis. It is held that the university, because of lack of funds, has remained rather an examining than a teaching body, and that the students are not consequently well enough equipped to make their employment sure. The exodus of students for political reasons has also touched the university financially.

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NORTHERN IRELAND HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Advent of War Dissipated Clouds of Sedition and Re-united Ulster and England

BELFAST, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—There is, perhaps, no part of the King's dominions which can look back with a greater sense of thankfulness for dangers averted and difficulties surmounted, than can that youngest and smallest of Britain's autonomous entities, Northern Ireland.

Ten years ago Ulster was to every outward appearance on the verge of civil war. At Eastertide, 1914, the great gun-running exploit was carried out, a ship's cargo of German rifles, machine guns, and ammunition being successfully landed partly at Larne in County Antrim, and partly at Bangor, County Down. With the connivance, and indeed the active assistance of the leaders of Ulster opinion, this warlike material was successfully distributed among sympathizers throughout the province, where it was at once utilized to drill the Ulster Volunteer Force, a body said to number 100,000 men, all pledged to prevent by every means in their power the putting into operation of the Home Rule Act, which was then on the statute book of the British House of Commons, and awaited only the lapse of time to be brought into operation.

The Volunteer Force was officered mostly by retired British officers, and these again were under the control of a body known sometimes as the Provisional Government of Ulster, sometimes as the Ulster Unionist Council, and led and controlled always by a man to whom they looked up with something like adoration, Sir Edward Carson. There was talk of a naval demonstration, and there was unrest in the British army, where not a few of the officers openly or covertly took sides with Ulster.

Bombshell Clears the Air

Into this welter of sedition, unrest, and apprehension the bombshell of August, 1914, was thrown. The declaration of war with Germany at once cleared the air, and Ulster set herself to the task of doing her bit to help the Empire. She raised the 36th Ulster Division and some part of the 10th Division; her shipyards at once became hives of industry where, night and day, warships of every class and type were fashioned at express speed, her engineering works were transformed from textile machine makers to bomb makers, and to her linen mills was set the task of weaving millions of yards of linen for aeroplane wings.

Thus the years of the Great War found Ulster busily occupied, throwing every ounce of her strength and her wealth into the defense of the Great Empire against which she was apparently, early in 1914, ready to revolt. From no point of view, however, could the years of the war be said to mark any material or intellectual progress, and those succeeding its close will always be regarded as among the blackest in the history of Ulster.

In 1920 the Government of Ireland Act was passed, establishing two parliaments—one for the six-county Northern Ireland, the other for the Irish Free State, with a council to be composed of representatives of each body. Simultaneously rioting and shooting increased in Ulster, and miniature battles in the streets were of daily occurrence.

It was under these conditions that the first Parliament of Northern Ireland was elected and its first Cabinet chosen. King George and Queen Mary formally opened the Parliament on June 23, 1921, the ceremony taking place in Belfast City Hall with great éclat. The reception given to the King and Queen could not have been more cordial.

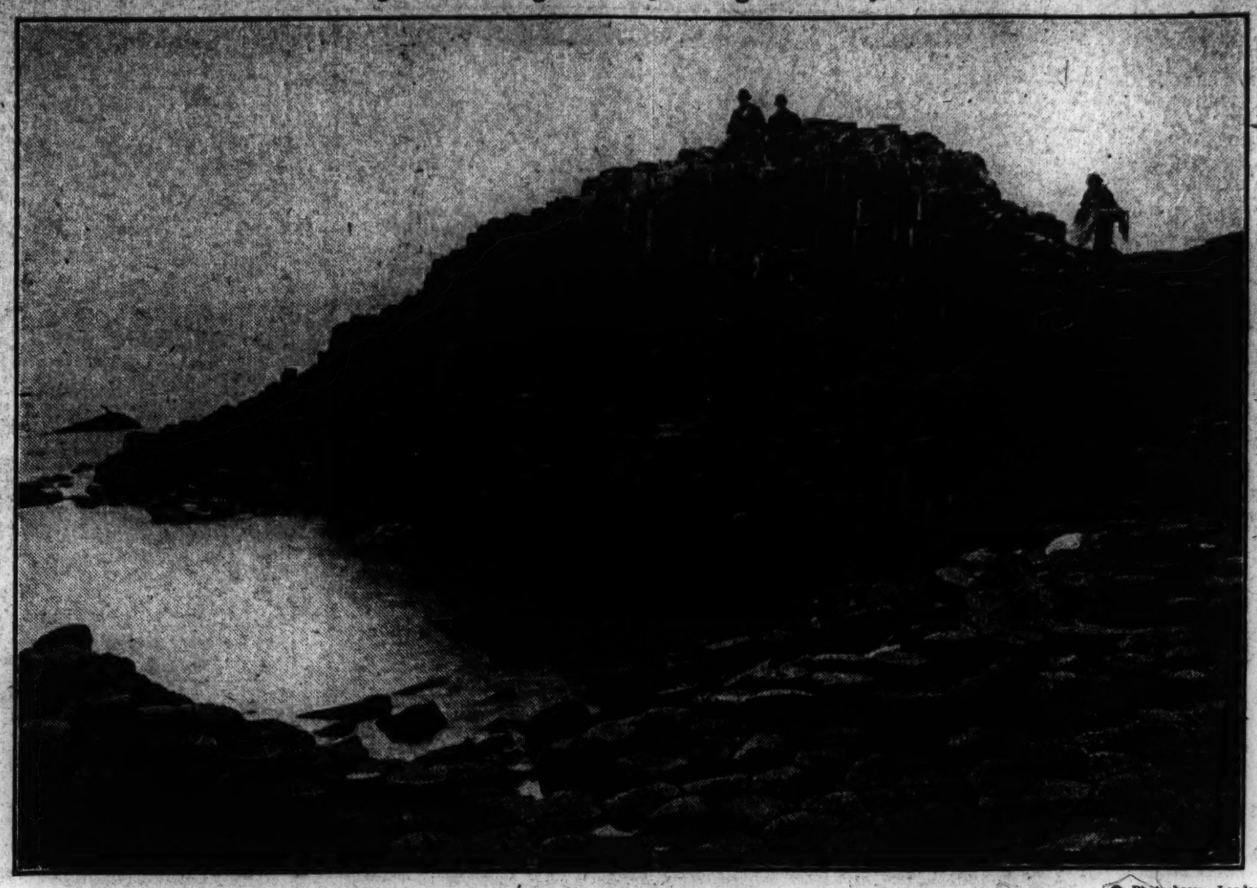
Education Advanced

The Government has had little time to do much to improve the lot of its people. Up to the end of the year 1922 it was fully occupied in taking over the various departments and in endeavoring to restore order. In 1923, however, it passed two notable measures—one designed to place Northern Ireland on a level with other parts of the Empire in its facilities for education; and one closing public houses on Sundays and abolishing the "liquor grocer." Both these measures have been carried in the teeth of strong opposition—in the first case from all the churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, and in the second from the entire liquor interest; but it must be admitted that in the case of the Education Act at least the bulk of the people are in agreement with the provisions of the measure. For the first time in Ulster history, the control of education from the primary school upward is placed in the hands of elected councils who have the power to levy rates for the provision of schools and the advancement of education, and it is claimed that it will now be as easy for the Ulster child to progress from the primary school to the university as for the children in any part of the Empire.

With the opening of the new Parliament and the new law courts has come in some measure a broader culture. The Art Society has taken on a new lease of life, it has inaugurated an Art Union, and it has instituted weekly lectures, and so on. A northern drama league, run in close connection with the university, aims at giving scholarly interpretations of classical plays which otherwise would not be staged in the city, the Ulster Theater produces, with ever-increasing success, its "folk" plays; the Natural History and Philosophical Society, the Naturalists' Field Club and the Linen Hall Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge, all show increased and increasing vitality.

But, left to themselves, the people of Northern Ireland will make good, and in Belfast there will grow a breadth of outlook which has never yet existed in Ireland.

Famous Antrim Promontory That Legend Says Fingal Built for Giants to Cross to Staffa



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The Giants' Causeway

Picture Shows the Honeycomb, West of Bengore Head, Near Portrush. It is Estimated That 40,000 Basaltic Columns Are Perfectly Articulated by Convex and Concave Joints

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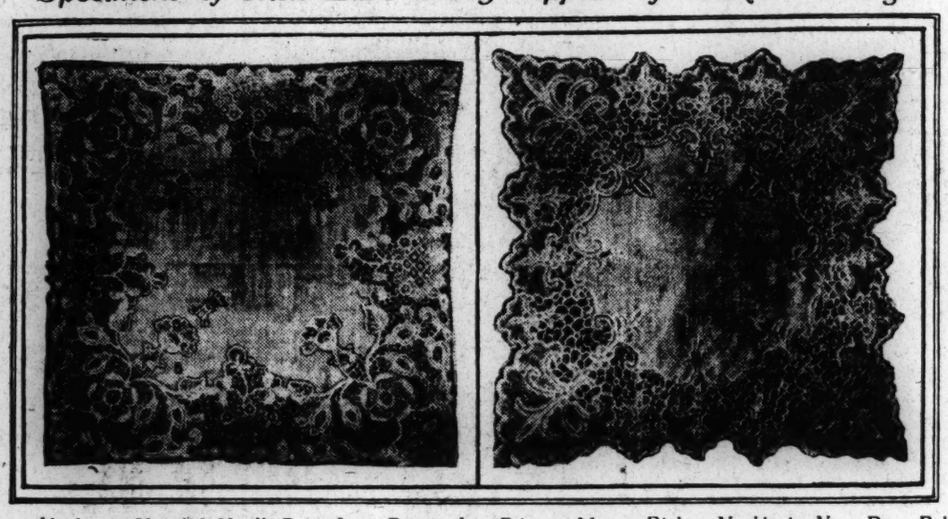

Left—Napkin in Youghal Needle-Point Lace Presented to Princess Mary. Right—Napkin in New Rose Point Lace Also Presented to Princess Mary

Ireland Viewed on Threshold of the Community of Nations

DUBLIN, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—In surveying the past 10 years, with the idea of taking in at a glance the progress made by Ireland in industry and culture, one is at first inclined to listen to those who mournfully shake their heads and question whether there has been any progress at all. But, looking deeper into the "Irish question" and bearing in mind what constitutes true progress, one can see that Ireland is beginning to know herself, and as this is truly the first step which every individual or nation must take in order to become a useful member of a community of individuals or nations, then Ireland is on the way to give and receive all she can as a member of the commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire.

The inclusion in that commonwealth of a nation laboring long under the belief that she was dominated by England made necessary, sooner or later, the destruction of that belief, both for her own sake and for the sake of the common weal. The creation of the Free State under the Anglo-Irish Treaty was the method of accomplishing this, and the last 10 years have been a period of struggle and conflict which have brought about the establishment of the Nation.

"The great building of the Four Courts," to quote the words of Winston Churchill, "has been shattered by artillery, wrecked by explosion, blackened by the flames of conflagration. Its documents are scattered and destroyed. There is ruin there and litter inconceivable. But perhaps history, coming along after we are gone, will peer about among those ruins and this litter, and will discover one document of priceless consequence among them—namely, the title deeds of a united Ireland."

In Transitory Period

And so it is necessary to look beneath the surface in order to measure progress. Industry, art, culture—all have suffered severely. There are those who will tell you that there is no such thing as culture in Southern Ireland at the present time. But this is a transitory period and there is every reason for hope, not pessimism.

The Right Honorable Lord Castletown expressed the reason for his hope in these words, "I think so because I see in Ireland the breaking up of ancient molds of thought in which the mind has been imprisoned, and the liberation of energies natural to humanity." "Youth with its daring" is dominating Irish politics. A new sense of responsibility is whispering its message to many who hitherto have been content with irresponsibility, and this message will become a demand, more and more insistent, which will not be brushed aside by such remarks as, "Shure, it's good enough."

Irish products have now to compete in the markets of the world, and the watchword of the Department of Agriculture is and must continue to be—efficiency. Agricultural industries have apparently declined, probably because politics have obsessed the thoughts of most people engaged in agriculture, but now that she is the mistress of her own house, Ireland may rise to meet the demands of her position.

One of the most interesting of Irish industries is the making of "homespun tweeds." All the romance and beauty of the Irish countryside find expression in a length of homespun. You take it up in your fingers and its texture, color and perfume speak to you of the warmth and color of blazing gorse and purple heather, of the sweet, clean air of Irish hills and the wind that sweeps over stretches of bog.

You are reminded that W. B. Yeats, J. Synge and Lady Gregory (the pioneers of the Irish theater) claimed that the Irish man or woman brought up in the simplicity of the country is wonderfully and unconsciously appreciative of beauty. Yeats has said that in the days when he was going from cottage to cottage collecting stories and hearing songs, on one occasion he asked a man who had never known city or town life which two stanzas of a particular poem he considered the most beautiful. The man, Yeats said, selected the two which he himself would have chosen.

Rugs, as well as tweeds are made by the workers, and each separate rug or length of material has an indefinable something which charms. That something is individuality. The writer saw one very beautiful rug which its maker had carried 10 miles to the railway station when it was finished. No two articles are alike. Roots, leaves, and berries of different plants and bushes are made to contribute of their beauty to the color of the homespun, with the result that nature's soft shades are expressed in the materials.

Ceylon Takes Its First Steps Toward Real Self-Government

Legislative Council Will Be Mainly Elective, Small Minority Will Be Officials or Nominees

CEYLON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Ceylon is the gem of the Indian Ocean. It is an island three-quarters of the size of Ireland, separated from the coast of India by straits so shallow that a scheme for bridging them by a railway on piles has long been discussed. The wind offshore wafts the sweet scent of cinnamon gardens to ships out at sea. A dense belt of coconut palms covers the low-lying shore. In the interior are thickly forested mountains, where there are prosperous British plantations growing tea, rubber, and cocoa. These center in Kandy, one of the most beautiful mountain resorts in the tropics.

Colombo, the principal port, is the coaling place of big passenger liners plying to Europe on the one side, and to Australia, the Far East, and the Bay of Bengal on the other. The people of the island are mostly of Oriental origin. Three millions of them are Cingalese who profess the Buddhist religion, and are often highly educated. A quarter of a million Muhammadans, somewhat less advanced in the scale of culture. Six hundred thousand are Hindu Tamils from South India, who are often day laborers on Ceylon plantations and are very much more backward.

Self-Government on Trial

The administration has hitherto been controlled by British officials appointed by the Colonial Office in London. The inhabitants, and especially the Cingalese, have long agitated for some measure of self-government, and a cautious step in this direction is now being taken. A constitution has been drawn up in London after much discussion. It has received the sanction of the British Government, and has been sent to the British Governor in Ceylon with instructions to bring it into operation at once. It increases the size and the powers of the Legislative Council, on which there has hitherto been only a minority of elected members.

This body will now comprise 49 members, of whom only 15 are to be officials or official nominees. The remaining 34 members are to be elected on an educational and property franchise, those only to have votes who can read and write in their own language. Twenty-three are to represent territorial areas, and will therefore ordinarily be Cingalese. The remainder are to be elected by communities which would not otherwise obtain representation. Three members will be elected by the Muhammadans, three by Europeans who, although few in numbers, conduct most of the industries; two by Indian traders, who form another small but influential minority; two by "Burghers" of mixed Dutch and Asiatic origin, who are also influential, and one by Tamil immigrants.

A Permanent Minority

Under this arrangement the officials will be in a permanent minority in the Legislative Council. In order, however, to prevent their being outvoted, in cases where this would upset the administration, a provision has been added under which, when the British Governor considers that a measure is of "paramount importance," he is to be allowed to bring it into force upon a vote of official members only. In all other cases the will of the elected members is to prevail.

At present there is an Executive Council or Cabinet presided over by the Governor, which consists of seven members, of whom five are officials and two nominated. Of the nominated members one is Cingalese and one a Tamil, but neither of them is the leader of any political party in the Legislative Council. The question, however, is under consideration of changing this arrangement so as to admit the elective theory.

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BOYS SUCCESSFUL ON CANADA'S FARMS

General Booth Now Visiting Both Australia and New Zealand in Interest of Boys

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army has recently returned from a tour in Canada and talked with a Monitor representative as to the results of the scheme of the Salvation Army for placing boys on farms in the Dominion.

Mr. Lamb said he felt very happy about the way things were going. Out of 300 boys placed on farms only five had been returned. He said:

The great advantage we have is that the boys get a rudimentary grounding in farm work on our 3000-acre farm in Essex. Then, for an average period of eight weeks, they are given an insight into ordinary farm work, taught to approach horses without fear and to know how to set to work to milk a cow, even if they do not become first-class milkers. Thus they are farm lads from the first and know that they are going to a farm life, so that there is no question about their being disappointed at not going to a town job.

In Manitoba in 1923, where some 75 boys were placed, there were more than 1000 applications from farmers. Saskatchewan has already asked for 200 out of the 1000 boys that the Salvation Army hopes to send out this year. Where parents can afford to pay something toward a boy's expenses it is gratefully accepted, as it costs the Salvation Army from £8 to £10 per boy. He is given a little pocket money and clothes, and the farmer is allowed to use his discretion in providing new clothes and boots when necessary.

If there is any surplus at the end of the first year, it goes toward repayment of the debt. In the second year the farmer pays half the boy's wages over to the debt repayment. After that the boy is free of debt. On the whole, these repayments are going well. The average of the boys is 16 years and 5 months. A Labor member of Parliament tried to get up an agitation against this boy emigration, on the grounds that they were being sent out too young, dragged away from from their parents, and so on. But when this member saw the figures and was reminded that there were thousands of boys in Great Britain who had never done a day's work since they left school, he owned his mistake and withdrew his opposition.

The Salvation Army already maintains five home centers in Canada, and now intends opening four more exclusively for boys. The boys will be made acquainted with the location of the home for the part of Canada they are in, so that in case of losing their job or being in need of help they will know where to turn.

The chief of the Salvation Army, General Booth, recently left on a tour to Australia and New Zealand. He hopes to lay before the governments there a similar scheme for their dominions. They already regard boy immigration favorably, as it is realized that the boy grows up naturally into an Australian or New Zealand citizen.

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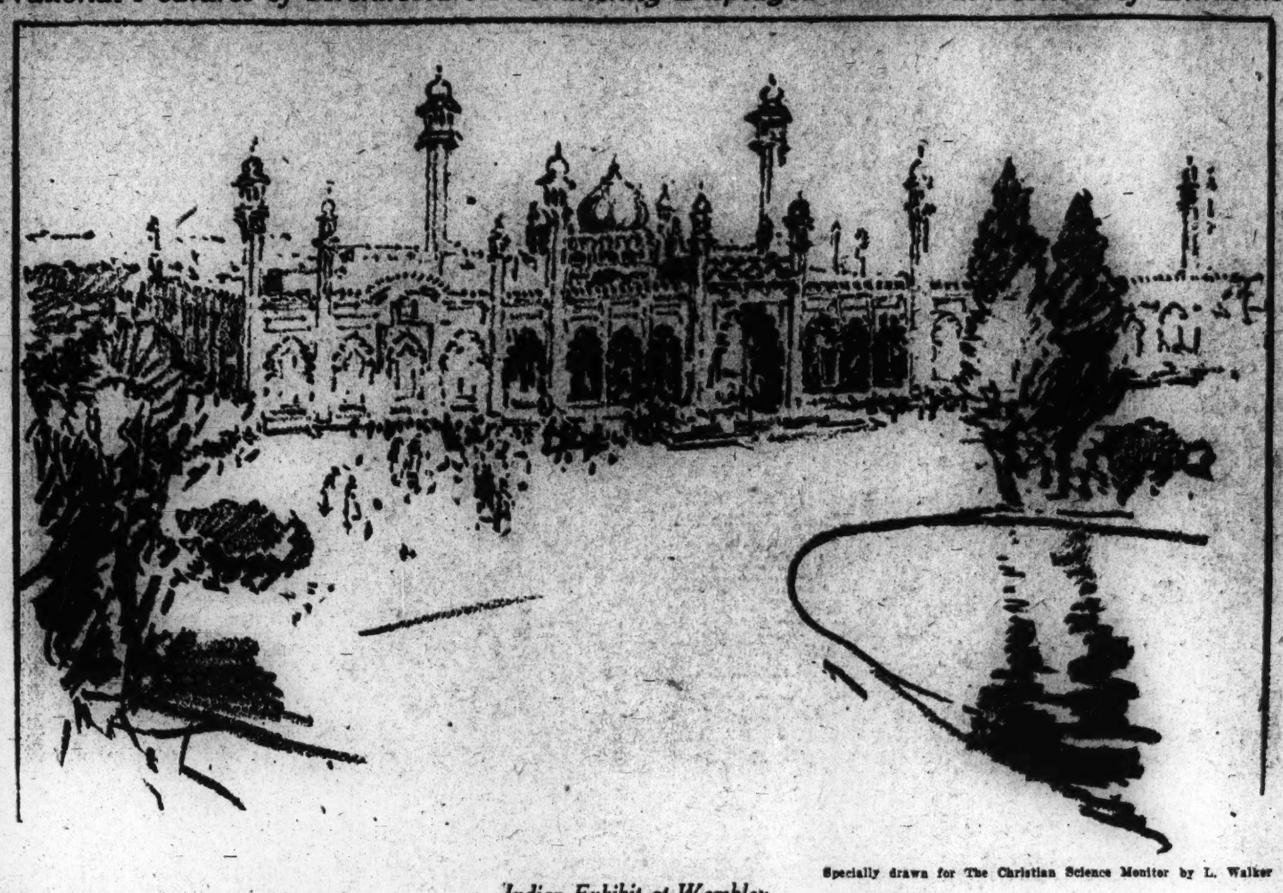

Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by L. Walker

Indian Exhibit at Wembley

Should Form Fascinating Revelation, Full of Historical Significance. An Ancient Country in Alexander's Epoch, It Now Has 300,000,000 People, Who Are Rapidly Falling Into Step With the March of Progress

Simpson, and Maxwell Ayrton, the exhibition architects, who have designed all the restaurants, selected Captain Oliver Bernard, the well-known scene painter, to carry out the work, after seeing the designs he had submitted for the decoration of the theater in the British Government's Pavilion.

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A village hall, a house, and a pavilion, built of home grown timbers and containing every manner of wooden article made in Great Britain, will form an important forestry exhibit at the exhibition. It is being organized by a Timber and Forest Products Committee, with Lord Lovat as its chairman, and W. Dallimore, of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew as secretary. The village hall will be built of Scottish pine and larch. It will be 70 feet long and 20 feet wide. The other house will show the uses of English oak in a half-timbered fifteenth century house in which 5000 feet of oak will be used. The pavilion will be erected solely from English hard woods.

Inside these structures will be placed exhibits of wonderful variety, such as fittings and furnishing from Caledonian woods, furniture, kitchen utensils, dairy implements, tool shafts, spokes, felloes and naves of wheels, brush backs and other things made from English hard stock. Outside in the gardens there will be trees shown by Scottish nurserymen.

British Empire Exhibition Notes

London, March 1
Special Correspondence

LIVERPOOL has decided to make a big push to advertise the many advantages of the port, at the British Empire Exhibition. At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, representatives of the civic and commercial sections of the city considered many proposals to achieve this aim, and approval was formally given to the plan, an executive committee being appointed to carry out details. From Sept. 18 to 25, the great Civic Hall at the exhibition will be taken over by representatives from the Mersey port who will carry on intensive propaganda. The Lord Mayor himself will be present and will hold a reception in the hall for those particularly interested and especially those from overseas who originally hailed from Liverpool. In the hall during that week will be housed exhibits of Liverpool art, shipping and dock facilities, and of historical and academic interest. It is hoped that the Dock and Harbor Board, the cotton, fruit, corn, wool, and timber associations will all combine to make the scheme thoroughly representative of the activities of Liverpool. It is proposed that the Chamber of Commerce should organize a complete bureau of information, arrange tours of the exhibition, lectures, and conferences, and do everything in its power to make the Liverpool week a success.

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Underground excavations have now been completed at Wembley and by April visitors will find there the last resting place of Tut-ankh-Amen so faithfully reproduced that even the smallest hieroglyphics on the King's clothes' chest can be read by Egyptologists. This remarkable reproduction is not in miniature, but is exactly the same size as the original tomb at Luxor. The minute details of the work have been supervised by Arthur Weigall, the late Inspector-General of Antiquities, who was present at the opening of the tomb.

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Ceylon has made a comprehensive collection of exhibits for the exhibition. The articles in the agricultural section will comprise fibres, oils, seeds, grains, and cereals, pulses, tanning and dye materials and such products as popain, locally distilled camphor, citrate of lime, and vanilla. Agricultural implements, mostly used in paddy cultivation, are also included in this section, and 200 varieties of paddy grown in the island will also be exhibited. Exhibits of Kandyan arts and crafts include artware of silver, brass, copper and ivory. The miniature "Paththiruppuwa" the octagon at Kandy, beautifully carved in silver, will form a most attractive exhibit. The articles in the rubber section comprise artificial flowers useful for hat trimmings, shawls, bathing caps, handkerchiefs, handbags, screens, and so on.

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Rudyard Kipling has been engaged for some weeks in considering suitable names for the various streets and avenues in the exhibition. It was felt that the naming of the streets was a task which no one could more appropriately undertake, and Mr. Kipling readily responded to the invitation of the board of the exhibition to do so. Most of the chief names have now been settled.

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In order to stimulate interest in the wonders to be seen at the forthcoming exhibition and to convey to people all over the country a more definite idea of the attractions of Wembley, a special series of lectures illustrated by lantern slides has been prepared by the Exhibition authorities for the use of schools and clubs and social and literary societies. These are now ready and dates can be booked for their use.

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The external decoration of the numerous restaurants that abound in the grounds of the exhibition is to be something entirely new. There are in all 17 restaurants, which cover together over eight acres of ground. The whole of the decorative effect is to be obtained by the use of oil paint. Maxwell Ayrton, of the firm of John W.

CALCUTTA HEARS LONDON CONCERT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—When wireless operators with small receiving sets near Cape Town can hear concerts in Pittsburgh, United States, the fact that Mr. Briggs, the honorary secretary of the Radio Club of Bengal, using a two-valve receiving set, recently picked up a London concert may not seem so startling, although, owing to the greater tracts of land lying in between, it is understood here that wireless experts are more impressed with the Indian than the South African performance.

The first effort, when Mr. Briggs was using a two-valve receiving set, was relatively unsuccessful, only the announcement of broadcasting being caught up. When using a five-valve set, something which sounded like men singing sacred music to an organ was heard with great distinctness, and on various occasions a band playing, a violin solo, and a concert were clearly caught. These Calcutta experiments have at least shown that the London station can be heard by Calcutta people without elaborate apparatus. The discovery was made quite accidentally, and already, by minor adjustments in the receiving apparatus, enormous improvements have been secured.

IMMIGRANT GROUPS COME TO AUSTRALIA

PERTH, Western Australia, Feb. 22—It is understood from England that the plan to bring group settlements to the south of Western Australia from Leeds and Plymouth has been a success, and that the steamship Dioge will soon leave the former city with about 120 settlers. The group-settlement idea is simply that an English community nucleus will come over to the Australian land set apart for them and will attract others later, by their favorable reports. About 100 groups, with some 20 families each, have now been accommodated.

The groups coming in this instance are the first to be taken from an English industrial area. In Leeds it is understood that 500 families applied for a chance to sail, 10 days after the announcement of the scheme.

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INDIA TURNS OVER A NEW PAGE IN BOOK OF NATIONAL FREEDOM

Demand for Complete Representative Government Grows Among Politically Conscious Classes

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—India is a continent as big as all Europe excluding Russia. Its climates, its physical features and its peoples are alike diversified. Its center is a vast fertile plain bounded on the north by perpetual snows, on the west by scorching desert, on the east by tropical swamps, and on the south by broken jungles and upland cultivation. Its 300,000,000 inhabitants represent every stage of development. The Stone Age lingers among naked savages in inaccessible corners of Assam and Madras. The Bronze Age has hardly been left behind by the Dravidian cultivators of Sikkim and Chota Nagpur. Crusaders would feel at home among the steel-clad warriors of the Rajputana of today. The Middle Ages are reflected in the mud-built villages of the northwestern plains.

The twentieth century reigns among the polished university graduates of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Animists, Sun-worshippers and Christians, jostle one another in the crowded bazaars.

Indian Home Rule

As a political entity India has entered upon conditions different from any of those which have gone before. For three years it has been governed under a complicated system of partial democratic control in which, however, the main executive authority has remained in the hands of the permanent civil service, which is chiefly British. Demand for the conversion of this system into one of complete representative government has been growing among the politically conscious classes.

In 1919 when the first elections took place, only those candidates presented themselves who were prepared to acquiesce in the Government as now constituted. This enabled the administration to go on, if not always smoothly, at least without any insuperable difficulty. Those who did not acquiesce—and they included some of the ablest Indian politicians—boycotted the polls and conducted an energetic agitation in the constituencies, where they built up a strong organization committed to the demand for "Swaraj" or complete Indian Home Rule.

Swarajists Form Solid Block

Last autumn when the second elections were held the "Swarajists" changed their tactics. They put up candidates, and won a large number of seats. Their professed intention is to press for complete autonomy for India and to make administration of any kind impossible until this is obtained. In the Central Provinces Council, where they have an absolute majority, they have refused office themselves, thrown out all measures proposed by Sir Frederick Sly, the Governor, passed a vote of no-confidence in the Administration, and then adjourned, leaving a condition of legislative deadlock in which the constitution has ceased to function and the officials carry on without it.

In the case of the provincial council in Bengal, the Swarajists form a solid block, but are able to hold up legislation only in instances where they can secure the support of the moderates.

In the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi, which is to the provincial councils what the House of Representatives in Washington is to the state legislatures, the Swarajists have also become a most important factor. The Legislative Assembly consists of 145 members, of whom 50 are Swarajists, 20 are Independents, liable to act with the irreconcilables at any time, 35 are moderates, ordinarily supporters of the Government, but who may vote against it when any question arousing strong racial feeling arises. The remainder consist of 14 nominated and 26 exofficio members, upon whom alone the Administration can count.

Situation in Nagpur

It follows that the Swarajists and independents have only to detach three moderates at any time to put the Government in a minority. Under the constitution as it now stands, the Government does not resign when outvoted. It remains in authority and the Viceroy, its chief official, can "certify" and eventually bring into operation, any measure he considers indispensable. Up to the present this has been done only on such rare occasions as not to destroy the experiment in popular government that is under trial.

The same will no longer be the case if the situation which has arisen in Nagpur should be repeated in the other provincial capitals and in Delhi.

Referring to this matter in his speech at the opening meeting of the Legislative Assembly, this session, Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, deplored the movement "which is bent upon the destruction of the reforms, unless it immediately attains that which it is impossible for any British Government to grant forthwith—that is complete dominion self-government."

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is in a position to say that in this matter Lord Reading expressed not only his own views, but those of the Labor Government now in power in England. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, has already addressed a grave warning to agitators in India who would endeavor to resort to direct action of any kind. He has an entirely open mind as to what system of government may ultimately be best for a land of such bitter racial and sectional antagonisms as prevail among the peoples of India. He stands for freedom, but he recognizes that the particular form of government which has been found to conduce to freedom among Anglo-Saxons, need not necessarily prove suitable for peoples elsewhere—which are different alike in development, temperament, and experience.

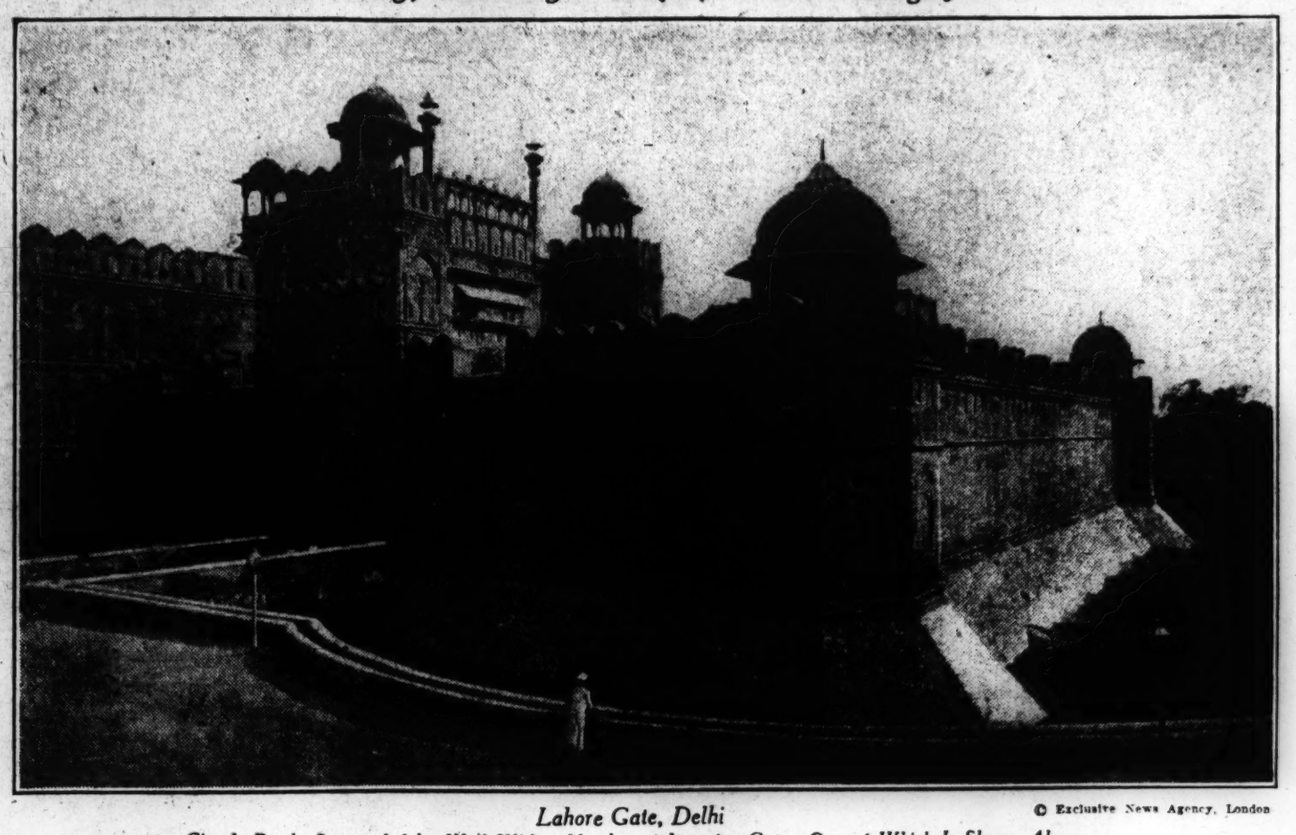
Agricultural Seasons Good

His Government will proceed, therefore, with the utmost caution. They have approved the experiment initiated by their predecessors in office, in the direction of the introduction of democratic institutions in India. They do not intend, however, to allow themselves to be forced into hasty changes in this experiment. Neither will they be intimidated by attempts to wreck it before it has been given sufficient opportunity to work.

Apart from governmental difficulties the situation in India is encouraging. Very few countries in the world have emerged from the great war, as India has done, with currency undepreciated, trade normal, industrial development unimpaired, and poverty not materially greater than before the cataclysm occurred. Grave disturbances, alike internally and upon the frontier, have taken place in the past five years, but they have all been promptly quelled. The political assassin is still abroad in Bengal, and religious and racial differences, especially between Muhammadans and Hindus, continue in upper India. But these evils are no more prevalent now than they have sometimes been before.

There is no reason to suppose that, with the restoration of stable governmental conditions, they will not once more subside. The two last agricultural seasons have been good, and this in so densely populated a continent, where 70 per cent of the inhabitants are dependent upon cultivation, means that material conditions upon the whole, though far from satisfactory—for the scale of living is exceedingly low, and widespread poverty prevails—are yet definitely easier than they have often been in the past.

Ancient Indian City, Formerly Ranked as Most Magnificent in World



Lahore Gate, Delhi

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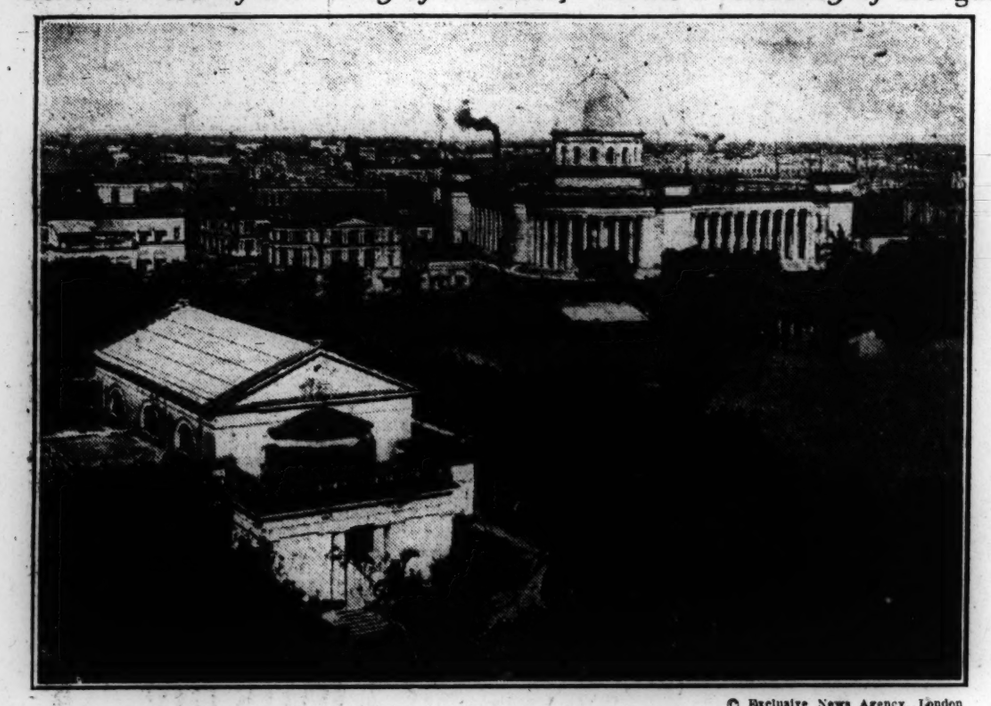
City Is Partly Surrounded by Wall With a Number of Imposing Gates, One of Which Is Shown Above

General View of the "City of Palaces," in the Presidency of Bengal



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NATIVE EGYPTIAN NOT TO SELL DRINK

Only Privileged Foreigner May Sell Alcoholic Beverages

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Ministry of the Interior has addressed the following circular to all mudirs and governors.

Seeing that alcoholic beverages are harmful from several points of view, the ministry has decided to issue no more permits for their sale. Therefore, whenever a permit lapses through the death of the holder, the expiry of the term for which it was issued, or for any other reason, it may not be renewed except by the personal sanction of the Minister of the Interior.

In compliance with Article 12 of the law of Jan. 9, 1904, regarding public establishments, such establishments situated in the European quarters of the towns of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez will be exempt from this rule, and may continue to sell alcoholic drinks without permits.

Instructions should be given the police to make a strict inspection of permits, with a view to insuring that the terms of this order are strictly complied with.

It should be explained that the exception in favor of drink shops in the European quarters of the principal cities of the country is made in consequence of the local representatives of the capitulatory powers having insisted upon this exemption on the occasion of the issue of earlier regulations dealing with the sale of drink.

DAIRY METHODS STUDIED

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 12—The marketing of New Zealand dairy products in England has assumed such importance to this country that steps are being taken to study British conditions at first hand. A delegation from the New Zealand Dairy Export Control Board is going to London to investigate all phases of the subject.

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BURMA NO LONGER "THE SILKEN EAST"

Chinese and Indian Immigration Affects Native Customs, and Politics Gets to Work

RANGOON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Burma has been the land of the silken east, of lacquered palaces and gilded pagodas. Politically it is a province of India, but in almost every other respect it forms an entity of its own. It is as big as France, and contains more undeveloped natural wealth than any other area of corresponding size in the Oriental empire of Great Britain. It has exported 1,500,000 tons of rice in the past 11 months, yet possesses uncleared forests so vast that the whole of the British Islands could be concealed in their recesses; the outturn of valuable teak timber last year was no less than 460,000 tons.

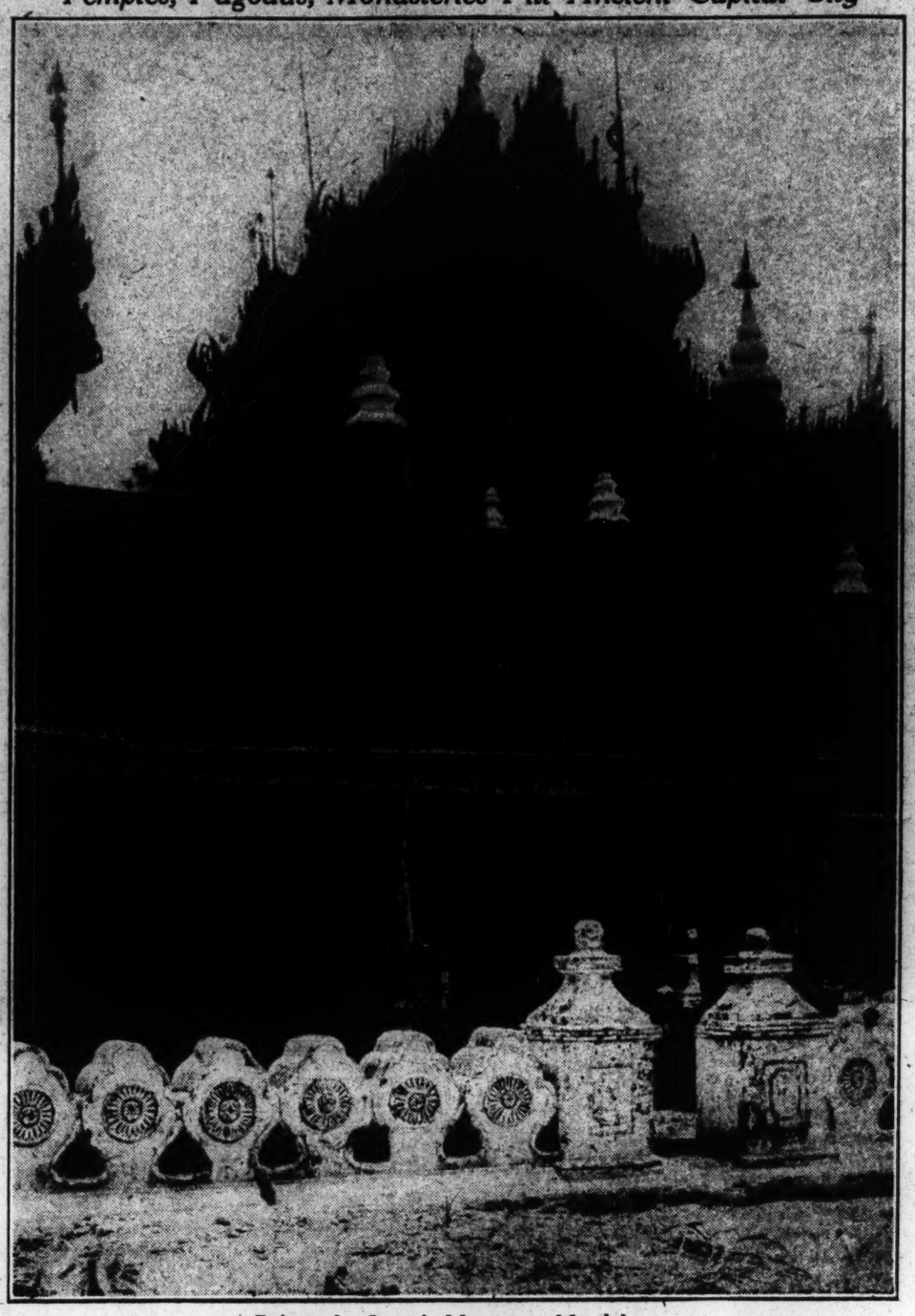
Oil wells, tin, and wolfram deposits, rubber plantations, and mines of rubies, silver ore, amber, and jade add to the tale of Burmese riches. Ivory and teak carvings of tissue so fine as to rival the intricacies of Honiton lace are on their way from Rangoon for exhibition here in the Burmese Court of the British Empire Exhibition.

The 13,000,000 inhabitants of Burma are of mixed Mongolian and Malayan stock, and are mostly Buddhists. They include untamed headhunters in the north and contemplative peasants in the south. They are an unsophisticated people, cheerful, generous, outspoken, and high-spirited, whom to live among is to love. Only a small proportion of them are literate, but they make up by nimbleness of mind what they lack in training and application. The women are especially gifted and often carry on successful business enterprises for husbands too happy-go-lucky to fend for themselves. Before the British annexed their country, they were overrun, periodically, by their neighbors, sometimes by those on the east, and sometimes by those upon the north and west. The Mu Valley and other wide stretches of rich land in the northern districts are only sparsely populated today, owing to the wiping out of the inhabitants by transborder raiders before the British came.

Britain's first task when she began to administer Burma was to rid it of marauding bands of dacoits (robbers), who terrorized the entire country. She is now endeavoring to teach the Burmese to govern themselves. A legislative council has been constituted with 79 elected and 24 nominated members, 14 being officials. There is a British Governor, with an executive council, or cabinet, of two members, of whom one is a European and one a Burmese. There are also two Burmese ministers elected by the legislative council. This arrangement has now been in force for a year, but members of the legislative council have not yet fully realized the extensive nature of the powers they possess. They still lean heavily on the British officials, who find, however, that developments are taking place the outcome of which they are not yet able to foresee.

A feature of the situation is the growing contingent of Indians who have settled in Burma for purposes of industry and trade. These Indians are more pushing than the Burmese and are ousting them in many walks of life. They have also introduced methods of political agitation foreign to the Burmese mind, which have begun to affect the polls. Another factor is constituted by the Chinese immigrants, who conduct large business operations in the seaports, often with remarkable success. A new Burma is thus arising, far more cosmopolitan than the Burma which is passing away. It retains a picturesqueness that is native, but is taking on attributes from outside. The silken east is beginning to don a fustian coat.

Temples, Pagodas, Monasteries Fill Ancient Capital City



Balustrade, Queen's Monastery, Mandalay

Picture Indicates Something of the Grandeur of the Past, While Revealing National Characteristics. Burma Today Has 13,000,000 People, Mainly Buddhists

AUSTRALIA PREY OF COMMUNISTS

Moscow Directs Attack on Nation's Economic Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 12—An attempt is to be made by the Communists to capture the Australian Labor Party at the Easter conferences of the Victorian and New South Wales branches.

Instructions have been received from Moscow that a program "in harmony with the economic development in each country" shall be adopted. The objective of the Australian Communist group is set forth as follows: "The development of that degree of class understanding and organization requisite to enable the working class to become the ruling class with the object of abolition of the capitalist system and the reorganization of society on a Communist basis."

Among other proposals is one that full wages shall be demanded whether the receiver works or not. The full program, which it is intended to substitute for the fighting platform of the Labor Party, is as follows: Full maintenance on basic wage rates of all workers when not at work through sickness, accident, old age and unemployment; full up-keep of children under the earning age, and motherhood endowment; a uniform basic wage for all workers, irrespective of sex; the extension of the system of state education to include full training for industry, such training to take the place of the present appresticeship system; school-leaving age to be extended to 18 years of age; a clear eight-hour day, to include one hour for meals, and a five-day week, and workers' control of industry.

PROVINCE TO ASSIST HEBRIDEAN SETTLERS

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government is completing plans now for settling large areas in the north of this Province with Dutch and Esthonian farmers. A Dutch emigration organization has agreed to purchase 200,000 acres in the Stuart Lake district, subject to inspection, and a group of Esthonians will leave Europe for this country early in March to commence a settlement, according to T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. Mr. Pattullo has cabled to F. C. Wade, K. C., British Columbia Agent-General in London, authorizing him to announce to the British Government that this Province will co-operate with it in bringing natives of the Hebrides here. The British Columbia authorities will advance progress loans up to $300 per family to the Hebrideans on condition that the British Government advances a similar amount. The provincial authorities will provide the settlers with homes on the British Columbia coast where they can engage in fishing. The provincial government has no intention of guaranteeing employment or doles for the settlers, Mr. Pattullo stated. The Hebrideans would be expected to make their own way, he explained. The British Columbia authorities are anxious to start settlements of Hebrides fishermen here as these people are regarded as excellent settlers who would be able to compete with the Orientals in fishing, in which they are expert.

COLLAPSE OF MINING INDUSTRY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA DEPLORED

Sir James Mitchell, Premier, Urges People to Have Faith in Country's Other Resources

PERTH, West Australia, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—"The value of one big mine to the State just now can scarcely be overestimated." That sentence, uttered only recently by Sir James Mitchell, the Premier, sums up the position of Western Australia today. It is a sentence which embraces a lament, and a hope. A shadow has stolen across the glittering landscape of Western Australia's famous industry, and the people are looking confidently to the gold of waving corn while the harvest of gold under the ground continues so small and uncertain. But the mood of this Cinderella of the Commonwealth has never been one of Micawber-like expectancy. There is no waiting for something better to turn up. Western Australia has taken off its coat, and gone searching and working in other directions.

The Premier preaches a gospel of faith and confidence, and warns the people against doubt and funk. His vision has distance and color, and prompts him to assert that, in natural resources, Western Australia is the richest state in Australia. That statement will be challenged, but it is interesting as revealing the robust temperament, and radiant outlook of the man at the head of affairs of a country whose area, 975,920 square miles, is equal to more than half of that of European Russia.

Sir James looks at things with a straight and fearless eye. If you run the big tape measure over Western Australia you will understand better its tremendous possibilities of progress. There are, then, within its borders 624,589,000 acres—a fair slice of land even in this continent of amazing distances.

A Few Figures

Take Western Australia's length and breadth, and here is the giant—1480 miles from northwest to southwest, 1000 miles from east to west. The official year book shows that, as yet, 60,000 square miles are neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the southwest division alone. This is the portion regarded by experts as more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, suitable for the production of wheat and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation.

It is a wonderful province, this southwest. Its potentialties are tremendous. Large tracts offer great results from mixed farming, dairying, potato growing and other industries of the soil. Gold, coal and minor minerals are found in many parts, and wide stretches are covered by forests of high commercial value. The northwest is being vigorously exploited for the production of cotton, and the industry is already well established. The greater portion of the interior is described as an immense table-land with an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet above sea level. Two-thirds of this far-reaching table land are available for pastoral purposes, a great deal of it eminently so.

A highly significant development in this direction is the sale, effected as recently as the end of January, of two stations, each having about 560,000 acres of pastoral leases, well improved, with more than 100,000 sheep. The buyer was Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, Baronet, of Roxborough, England. This was the largest deal ever negotiated in Western Australia, and is an important indication of the new era.

The Decline of the Gold Industry

There was a time when Western Australia was the second largest gold camp in the world. In 1903 she produced over 2,000,000 ounces, but physical and economical conditions have precipitated a collapse, and today the State is longing for a brilliant revival of the old days. Cheaper production is the golden key. Mining is not taking place at the deeper levels to anything like the extent in the big fields overseas, and it is a question how long the economic situation will retard this development. There, and there only, the hope lies. It will have to be a very substantial reduction in working costs if the existence of the old mines is to be lengthened.

But there are unshakable optimists who say there will be a revival of the great mining days. Meanwhile Western Australia is not taking any risks. It is turning attention to affairs of the soil. Eighteen years ago the State produced no wheat at all, but this season 20,000,000 bushels are being lifted and the immediate objective is double that quantity, with 6,000,000 sheep on the farms. The authorities are confident of this achievement.

Immigrants and Group Settlement

Western Australia is opening its gates to a wide stream of immigration. The State has entered into an agreement with the British Government under which, within three years, 75,000 new settlers will have arrived, and financial assistance has been secured by way of an Imperial loan of $30,000,000. In 1914, Western Australia's return from industries of the land was worth nearly $23,000,000; the latest figures are $64,000,000. And that rate of progress is being accelerated.

The great wheat belt is in the southwest, where there are unlimited opportunities, and the authorities are advancing to the farmers there all the money they will take.

The northwest is opening up for cotton, and over in the coastal waters is the pearl shell industry whose export value, at the latest total, was, approximately $15,000,000 for a year. But the dramatic feature about the development of this immense area, which grows pearls, cattle and wool, is the aerial mail. This now extends from the top of the northwest right down to Perth, and the isolation and loneliness of the big spaces have been broken up by a service which covers 2935 miles in 5½ days, including three overnight stops.

The people who dwell in these far-back places are able in these advanced days to make frequent trips to the city. The aerial postman has covered already 250,000 miles, his speed averaging between 80 and 85 miles an hour, with almost faultless attention to schedule. With oil prospects brightening, the reopening of the large Wyndham meat works (in which the Government has invested a large sum), a saw-milling industry worth (taking the most recent official total for a year), $6,000,000, industries valued at over $64,000,000, and production at $100,000,000; a wonderful water system, and well-equipped towns; potentialities beyond estimate—no wonder, then, that its people have such a robust faith in the future.

It is a giant State, getting ready to use its strength in the trade and commerce of the world.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS SAIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 2—Quite a new departure was made recently when eight boys from the well known public schools of Dulwich, Christ's Hospital, Oundle, Bradford, Cranleigh, and King's College School, sailed for New Zealand to become farm apprentices of the Government. They will be taken from the age of 16 and will be kept as apprentices till they are 20. By apprenticing them in this way the idea is that the Government will be authorized to keep a paternal eye on them and parents may feel that they are being looked after. When they have finished their apprenticeship, if they can command the necessary capital, they will be in a position to start farming on their own account. Otherwise they will have to look for positions as farm superintendents at a salary till they can save enough to buy land for themselves.

Many nominations have already been received for the next batch, and it is hoped to send parties of boys out fairly regularly. An association of old public schoolboys in New Zealand has been formed to look after their social welfare.

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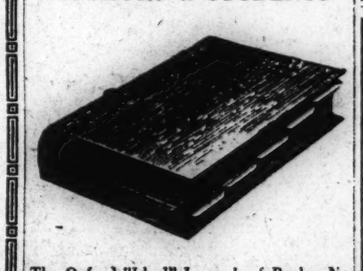
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EDUCATION SYSTEM EFFICIENT AND CHEAP IN NEW ZEALAND

Dominion Excels in Provision of Facilities for Those Who Wish to Increase Their Knowledge

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The colonial type has been strongly developed in New Zealand, a type characterized by greater initiative, adaptability and unconventionality than mark the Englishman, although it is agreed that New Zealand is the most English of the dominions. There is no difficult color question, and there are no divisions of race or language such as are found in South Africa and Canada. The young nation is overwhelmingly British in its race origin, and its devotion to the Empire and to British traditions is very strong. It carries a deeper impress of the home land than its sister Dominion, Australia, where there is a more striking development of local nationalism. Britain is still "home" to the average New Zealander, even to a generation that has seen nothing but southern skies. The New Zealander's devotion to Britain and the Empire is generally simple, sincere, deep, and often unquestioning. Sometimes it would be better if the "imperialist" New Zealander were less complacent and more inquisitive and critical in respect to imperial questions. His standards of patriotism are not always wise. He is inclined to attach too much importance to forms and ceremonies, to judge people by the fervor and frequency with which they sing the national anthem.

Poles apart from him are the left-wing men of the Labor Party, who are frankly hostile to the Empire and denounce it as an evil instrument of capitalism. The devotion of New Zealand has taken practical forms. Six thousand volunteer soldiers from the Dominion fought in the South African war. Before the Great War, the Government presented the navy with a battle cruiser, which was destined to carry the flag with honor in the struggle. Twenty years ago preference was granted to British goods, and this has more than once been extended. But these were small things compared with the magnificent recruitment from New Zealand during the four years of the Great War. This country sent more than 100,000 soldiers overseas, most of them volunteers—and of these 17,000 gave their lives. New Zealand troops won immortal honors at Gallipoli, in France and in Palestine, and the New Zealand division ranked among the very finest of the Empire's units on the western front.

Cultural Progress

There are perhaps millions of more or less educated people in other countries who, if they think of New Zealand at all, picture it as a land peopled by savages, or, at best, a country wholly in the pioneering stages of development. Even in Britain there is widespread and sometimes amusing ignorance about New Zealand conditions. There are still people who imagine that a revolver is a necessary item in the equipment of an emigrant. It is true that New Zealand lacks many of the cultural advantages of older countries, but it is in every respect a civilized land. Its cities, though not large relatively (Auckland is the largest, with a population of 150,000), are well equipped with the comforts and luxuries of life. Some of the world's most famous musicians — Paderewski, Mischa Elman, Calvé, Melba, Nordica, and Mosielwitch among them—have toured New Zealand.

Many of the new plays produced in London and New York are brought to New Zealand. There are excellent book shops and libraries; New Zealanders are great readers. Two of these libraries are of special interest. The Grey collection in the Auckland Public Library contains a splendid set of early books, including Caxtons and a First Folio Shakespeare. The Turnbull Library in Wellington is noted for its very valuable collection of literature and manuscripts bearing on Australasian history, and its array of first editions and editions de luxe of English classics. There are several art galleries, among which that in Auckland ranks third in the collections of Australasia. There are a large number of newspapers, and possibly there is a larger press circulation in proportion to population than in any other country. Many of these newspapers maintain an excellent literary standard and often surprise visitors by their grasp of oversea affairs. Most of the metropolitan dailies devote a large amount of space to literary and general articles.

Many Secondary Schools

The education system is efficient and cheap. Illiteracy is negligible. Education in the state primary schools is free, compulsory and secular, and a liberal system of scholarships and "free places" makes it easy for bright children to go on to the secondary schools, of which there are many. The excellence and cheapness of education in New Zealand should be an inducement for middle class English people who find it difficult to live in England, to emigrate to New Zealand. The University of New Zealand has teaching institutions in the four centers, and the cost of attendance is small.

Since so much of the energy of the people of New Zealand has been devoted to breaking in a new country, it is not surprising that achievements in art and literature have been small. Besides, a population of less than 1,500,000 does not furnish a public large enough to support a local literature, in which respect New Zealand is behind Australia. There is a substantial body of books written by New Zealanders, but the imaginative content, though bright here and there, is not impressive in bulk.

There are some accomplished prose writers, such as W. P. Reeves, the author of "The Long White Cloud," and a few genuine poets, such as Jessie Mackay, but their development has been restricted by circumstance. There are no New Zealand novels corresponding to Australia's "For the Term of His Natural Life" and "Robbery Under Arms." Art is in much the same condition. In both these branches of culture, however, progress is being made.

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Exterior of Canterbury College

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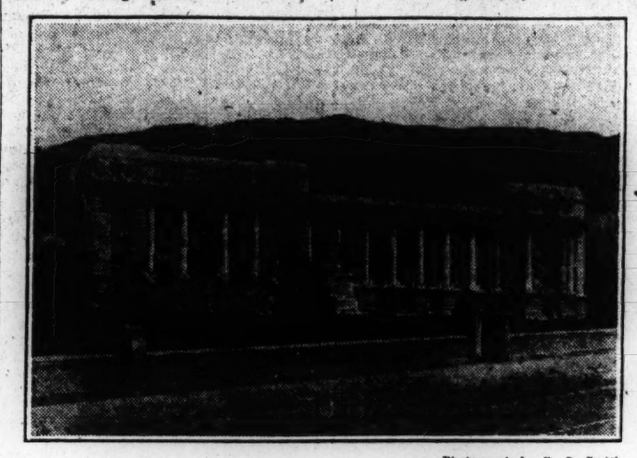

Photograph by S. O. Smith

House of Representatives, Wellington, N. Z.

Wellington Is Also the Seat of Victoria University College and of a Branch of the New Zealand Institute

African Landscape Painters Show Delight in Spaciousness

School of Artists Springs Up in the South Who Reveal a Dutch Love for Sunshine as a Subject

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although the population of South Africa is comparatively small, it can claim to be among the most cultured in the world. A country of such wonderful variety of scenery, the mountains and sea of the Cape peninsula and the wide spaciousness of the Karroo, must naturally produce artists.

It must be remembered that civilization is fairly old at the Cape. This part of the world was very important before the days of the Suez Canal. The Dutch, with their extensive colonies in East India, made the Cape a most important calling station for their huge sailing vessels, while the British also used it extensively as on the main route to India.

So it is that so much of the architecture and general appearance of the Cape Peninsula is Dutch. The old houses with heavy timbered roofs built by these early settlers still remain, and much of the modern architecture is modeled on the same style. To see one of these old Dutch houses situated among the oaks, with the vineyard stretching behind, is to see a landscape beloved by the old Dutch artists.

Naturally, with such traditions, there has grown up in South Africa a school of landscape painters, who show the Dutch delight in spaciousness and sunlight. The overwhelming sunshine of South Africa is a tricky subject for the painter, but this very difficulty is making South African art distinctive by reason of the fierce primitive coloring which the artists introduce in their canvases.

Music, too, is an art that seems to appeal very strongly to the South African. The country manages to support two symphony orchestras, one at Durban and the other at Cape Town, and every town in South Africa is able to indulge in a season of Brahms or Stravinsky, as its tastes run.

Eisteddfodds, in which young people compete for prizes in music, dancing and literature, are held annually in most of the large towns in the Union.

Literature seems to be struggling hard, but there are many prophets without honor in their own country. Since the "Story of an African Farm," written by Olive Schreiner, there has been no great South African novel published. Most of the literature about South Africa that attracts a wide public is usually written by the novelist traveller who stays a few months in the country and writes in an unreal impressionistic style. A particularly striking novel of South Africa, written by one who has spent many years in the country is "Pilgrim's Rest," by Francis Brett Young, published last year. It is certainly the best study of life in the mines in Johannesburg yet written.

The country is, however, developing an Afrikander literature in Dutch. Many poems and stories have been written and the movement seems to be developing with the same enthusiasm that one saw in the Irish renaissance as launched by W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge, and other Irish littérateurs in Dublin some years ago. The Dutch South African clings to the Afrikaans language with a fierce sense of nationality, and a good deal is now being written in this language and read both in the towns and on the veld.

Great developments are taking place in education. Besides the usual elementary schools, there are three universities in existence, the University of Cape Town, the University of Stellenbosch, and the University of the Witwatersrand. Of these, the University of Cape Town, soon to be housed in splendid new buildings in course of erection on the Rhodes Estate, near Cape Town, has proved already its usefulness and influence in times of national crisis owing to the moderation which has characterized its protégés. Its influence is mainly directed toward the growth of a South African nationalism in which the rival races may forget their differences in working for the good of the country of their birth, or in some cases of adoption as citizens of the Union.

Not less interesting, though in a different way, is the teaching at the University of Stellenbosch, called after the town in which it is domiciled. This university caters for the Dutch Afrikander section of the community. It is the education stronghold of the ultra-South African Dutch. Now, an educated racial element, even when in opposition to the Government, is much less to be feared than an antagonistic ignorant section. A well-informed opposition is almost as valuable an asset to a nation as a strong government, for it ventilates the grievances of the minority and in other ways introduces an element of balance into national politics.

GRADUATED BONUS IS GRANTED TO SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINERS

Concession Represents an Addition of 6 Per Cent to Earnings—Costs £400,000 a Year

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the rebellion of the miners on the Witwatersrand was quelled, just two years ago, there have been constant efforts on the part of trade unions to obtain an increase of pay. These efforts have been based on the cost of living which, the miners assert, has increased during the past two years. The employers, however, knowing that the men are not likely to resort to a strike again for some time, have consistently refused to grant any increase in wages.

Recently, however, they decided to soften their refusal by giving the white employees in the mines a graduated bonus based on the gold premium, which represents, roughly, as the matter stands at present, an addition of 6 per cent to their earnings. With gold at its present high figure this concession will cost the companies something like £400,000 a year.

The bulk of the companies have been earning satisfactory profits of late; had it been otherwise this bonus, though intended as a mark of appreciation of the improved efficiency of the majority of mine workers since the rebellion, would not have been feasible. Even now many of the companies would make a poor showing if their average profits over a period of years were considered.

Two facts need to be kept constantly in view where the gold industry is concerned. The first is that this great primary industry still remains the sheet anchor of South African credit and public finance, and its prosperity is bound, for many years to come, to be of vital importance to agriculture and to the many urban industries which directly or indirectly derive sustenance from the vast sums of money spent annually in winning the precious metal.

The second point is that the bulk of the gold ores are of low grade and their successful exploitation depends entirely on economical working. Wages on the Rand are still good, as compared with those paid under similar conditions in other parts of the world; and it would be impossible to raise the scale appreciably without limiting unduly the bodies of ore that are workable and shortening the life of the industry.

It is therefore considered a sound idea by economists in South Africa to allow the white workers to share in the temporary prosperity due purely to the gold premium, but to leave the level of regular wages undisturbed.

TRAINING VESSEL TO BE DISMANTLED

GLASGOW, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—An old familiar "landmark," if such a word can be applied to a ship, is to be removed from the Clyde, in the training boat Empress. The Empress was built over 60 years ago and has lain in the Gareloch, one of the Clyde inlets and beauty spots, since 1890. She has been purchased by a firm of English shipbreakers at a cost, it is stated, of £2000.

As a training ship for the British Navy, many hundreds of "jolly tars" must have walked her decks during the last 30 years and more.

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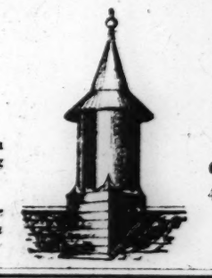

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GERMANS ACCEPT SMUTS PROPOSALS

Many Difficulties Overcome by the Union in Governing Southwest African Territory

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Since South Africa undertook the governing of German Southwest Africa under the mandate of the League of Nations a good many difficulties have been encountered. For one thing there was the big native rebellion of the Bondelswarts, which necessitated the use of a small army of men, machine guns, and airplanes before it was finally stamped out. The methods employed in combating this rebellion were the subject of strong criticism by the League of Naticns, and there are still many in this country who believe that the mandate of Southwest Africa is hardly worth while.

During the past 12 months, the Union Government has been faced with another big problem in Southwest Africa, the problem of the national status of Germans in that territory. For some years past a large proportion of the German population in Southwest Africa has been living in a state of sullen resentment—not altogether unnatural in the circumstances—against the fate which had left their nationality in a state of doubt. It is probable that they were influenced in their intransigent attitude toward the Union by a hope that, sooner or later, the authority of the German Reich in the territory might be re-established.

Automatic Citizenship

Last year, the efforts of the administrator of the territory to induce them to accept the automatic citizenship of the Union, which a commission proposed to apply by legislation were not very cordially received at the chief meeting at Windhoek, the capital, and it became apparent that the recalcitrants were largely swayed by motives which cannot be said to have been in any degree discreditable. They felt that in accepting Union citizenship they would be guilty of an act of disloyalty to the Fatherland.

Nevertheless, there was a definite party among the German settlers of Southwest Africa, who desired to partake of the advantages of Union citizenship. Therefore, the Union Government took steps to secure the assent of the League of Nations to the proposal to confer British nationality and Union citizenship upon the Germans in the territory. This assent was readily forthcoming, and it would have been easy for the Union Government to have proceeded with the necessary legislation, which would have automatically conferred Union citizenship upon all Germans in the territory who did not avail themselves of the right to decline it. But another and more decisive step was taken.

German Foreign Office Consulted

General Smuts, the Prime Minister, when in London, attending the meetings of the Empire premiers, took the opportunity of conferring with Herr de Haas, of the German Foreign Office, and Dr. Ruppel of the German Ministry of Reconstruction, representing the German Government, regarding the attitude which the German Government would advise its nationals to adopt in respect of the proposed law for the automatic grant of Union citizenship. A memorandum confirming this conversation and giving details of the proposed law, signed by the German representatives and General Smuts, has now been published.

Briefly, the memorandum sets forth that the Union Government will give every facility for the free use of the German language in the territory, and is prepared to assist, as a special measure, the two German schools of Swakopmund and Windhoek for a period of two years. The German churches and the German missions will be treated sympathetically. Incidentally, German members will be appointed to such official posts as the Land Board and the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank in Southwest Africa.

Germans in Southwest Africa will not be liable in any circumstances, neither will their children, for military service against the German Reich for a period of 30 years from this date. At the same time, the Southwest Administration will be prepared to accept, on conditions, liability for the pensions to which employees of the German Government who are still resident in Southwest Africa are entitled.

Generous Spirit Prevails

Such are the conditions under which it is proposed that a new law be introduced. It is impossible to read the correspondence between the German Government's representatives and General Smuts without a sense of the generous spirit in which both parties have acted throughout the negotiations. Herr de Haas, of the German Foreign Office, in a letter to General Smuts, declares specifically on behalf of his Government.

"Recognizing that the future of Southwest Africa is now bound up with the Union of South Africa, and that it would be a wise policy for the German nationals in that territory to throw in their lot with South Africans, the German Government are prepared to use their influence with those nationals to induce them to accept Union citizenship under a general naturalization law of the Union, and to advise them not to exercise their right of declaring themselves outside that citizenship."

It so happened that at the time of the publication of this memorandum and correspondence, there was in Cape Town a deputation of prominent Germans from the southwest who had come to interview the Prime Minister on this subject. General Smuts read the documents and announced, frankly, that they were final and not subject to amendment. "We are going to be one people in South Africa, and I want this great far-reaching step to be taken on both sides with absolute good will."

The reply of the delegation was equally frank. "We make no secret about it," they said, "that the German population of Southwest Africa had desired to obtain a great deal more than is now offered under the agreement. It is, however, our wish to give due regard to the new situation, and also those members of the deputation who have always taken up the position and are still of the same opinion that the exercise of political rights in Southwest Africa should not be dependent upon a definite status of nationality."

They regretted that the German language could not be introduced as an official language, but noted that those Germans who declined to accept the automatic naturalization would not experience any difficulties in their social life or in their business. They had also looked forward to greater help for the schools. However, they were faced with an accomplished fact which they could not alter in any way.

Altogether, there was no marked enthusiasm apparent in the reply of the German delegation. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect it. But on the substantial question of citizenship they gave assurances that no serious objection is now likely to be raised in Southwest Africa. It is expected, therefore, that the Union Parliament will pass the necessary legislation this session and that a step will be taken in the constitutional advance of Southwest Africa toward local self-government and representation in the Union Parliament.

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CANADA TO PROTECT ITS WOOD BUFFALO

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Another park has been added to Canada's splendid system of game sanctuaries. This is known as Wood Buffalo Park. Here within 10,500 square miles of territory the only existing herd of wild wood buffalo—the only remnants in their wild state of the vast herds that once roamed the great central plains of North America—will be protected for all time. These animals are superior in size and weight to other buffalo, but their placid dispositions and fearlessness of man scarcely tended to guard them from the fate that has overtaken their southern cousins.

A careful survey of the district lying in the juncture of the Slave and Peace rivers by members of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dominion defined the range, both summer and winter, of the buffalo. Although ideal country for moose, deer, caribou, and smaller animals it is quite unfit for agricultural purposes and no one but trappers and hunters were incommoded by its being dedicated to the 2000 bovine inhabitants and their descendants in perpetuum.

ART MEETS POLITICS IN INDIA

DELHI, India, Feb. 12—Art and politics mingled in the first division in the Council of State this session. A Bombay representative moved the council to urge the Government to employ only Indian artists when the time comes to decorate with mural paintings the new Delhi. The Government refused to have its hands tied in the matter, although it expressed sympathy with the idea of encouraging Indian talent. The proposer of the measure felt that he detected racial antagonism in the Government's refusal, and the incident is typical of a number of other cases where seemingly insignificant matters have been drawn into the realm of politics.

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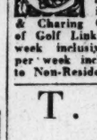
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Sydney Demonstrates the Typical Cultural and Material Gains of Commonwealth

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—So far as this, the metropolis of the mother State of the Commonwealth, is concerned, no more appropriate occasion could have been chosen to deal with its great forward march. The city is mounting now on a gigantic wave of progress which promises to carry it high on the glistening sands of increased prosperity. Looking 25 years ahead, one can but dimly imagine the stupendous changes that are going to take place. 'ready our sky line resembles New York in miniature, and by that time—well, it won't be a New York, but it will be the magnificent hub of a contented and richer country.

Not that our capital isn't a fine one now. It is. Latest figures give the population for the first time as a little more than a million, and we are proud of that. Insignificant, you might say, when compared with New York; but a comparison isn't just, for obvious reasons. Sydney, nevertheless, because of last year's increase, stands today as the seventeenth city of the world, and apart from New York there are only two cities in the United States in front—Chicago and Philadelphia. This is a tribute to our industries, all of which appear to be in flourishing condition, and to the other 1,200,000 inhabitants, who help to make up the 2,200,000-odd "peopling" our vast territory.

I have been asked to write upon the cultural and material progress of the State. It is a big problem when up-to-the-minute data is difficult to obtain; but what is available will show that Australia—and New South Wales in particular—is not simply the playground of kangaroos, as most Americans and even many Britishers fondly imagine.

University's Advancement

On the cultural side one naturally looks first to the university. Unfortunately, as is the case with most Australian 'varsities, its great work has been handicapped through shortage of funds and lack of accommodation. This has been overcome to a certain extent by a bequest from a private citizen of £15,000 a year and a grant from the Government of £300,000 spread over six years for building purposes. The former made possible the addition of a number of necessary appointments in the last two years. The chair of modern literature was divided into chairs of English, French and German, two professors being appointed in English—one in English literature and one in English—a professorship in French, and associate professorships in German, psychology and physiology. Chairs of surgery and dentistry have also been recently established, together with a professorship of geography, a lectureship in entomology, and associate professorship in physics and a chair of electrical engineering. Arising from the great Pan-Pacific Congress, the Federal Government is now considering the endowment of a chair of anthropology.

It will be seen from the foregoing that despite a certain amount of public apathy, this highly important branch of a Nation's life has made substantial headway. It now incorporates all that the world's best universities can lay claim to, and with the new additions to an already fine building, one is not exaggerating to say that a new era has dawned here also. Some years have passed since any of the administrative staff has gone abroad; but the present registrar, H. E. Barff, recalls with pleasure a visit he once paid to Harvard.

The system of free state education in schools is so comprehensive that it does not allow of much improvement. It has been extended by the provision of "outposts" in the backblocks, and the development of correspondence schools pioneered by this State. In this way more than 1500 children who would otherwise grow up in ignorance, are taught standard subjects by letter, and it is indeed possible for them to win bursaries of £40 to £50 a year entitling them to proceed to a higher school. This may be followed by the winning of university exhibitions, exempting them from payment of fees. Two hundred of these are awarded annually. The department also awards bursaries where the means of the parents of a successful candidate do not permit of a university education. Thus the university is brought close to the people, rich and poor alike.

Technical Training Emphasized

Particular attention has been paid to technical training as well, and with fresh developments the branches of study here include applied art, building trades, engineering, electrical engineering, sanitary engineering, printing and lithography, commercial subjects, domestic science, primary industries and manufacturing trades.

The musical world suffered through the loss of Mr. Verbrugghen to America; but in many ways the year has again been musically progressive. It is necessarily slow in a community where the choice of amusements is so varied. Visiting artists from abroad, however, have kept us in touch with all movements. The outstanding feature in art—really a commonwealth matter—is the increased admiration our artists have won in England. Last year an exhibition was sent to London showing what advancement had been made in the last quarter of a century. The sterling quality of this exhibition astonished the critics, many of whom had expected to find a low standard of achievement from a country so new and distant. Much controversy surrounded the morality of Norman Lindsay's studies; but it was generally admitted in the world's greatest city, that, as a black and white artist, he was second to none.

The material side of the State's advancement, if treated fully, would absorb much more space than is allowed for this article. Primary industries, of course, suffer or benefit from bad or good seasons, and definite progress is hard to define. All that need be said is that each is doing well. Their future depends upon sound immigration, a sound developmental policy, and the subdivision of large holdings. At present, the State is committed to so much expenditure that it would be idle to predict what is going to happen.

Along with some of the other states, New South Wales is giving attention to cotton. The Australian cotton belt rivals even that of the United States in area, and is not less favored by climatic and soil conditions. Expansion has exceeded all expectations to date, and maybe in another score of years the cotton from this State will be playing an important part in its general wealth.

It is easier to fix progress in secondary industries, where fluctuation is not so marked. In 1922, 500 new manufactories entered the field, and last year's growth was equally satisfactory. The value of production has increased steadily each year, rising from £19,432,000 in 1911 to £46,746,000 in 1922. Following normal channels, last year's value should have been in the neighborhood of £50,000,000, which represents a remarkable and pleasing advancement in a State of comparatively small population.

Taking primary, mining, and manufacturing industries together, the last decade has marked substantial advancement, amounting to more than 60 per cent. From £64,754,000 in 1911, the values of production in the three (mining shows little variation) rose to £127,273,000 10 years later. Mainly due to agriculture, 1922 was a little lower; but though the wheat harvest of 1923 shows a decrease, the ultimate combined values should still show headway.

That which is going to propel the city forward is the bridge we are about to build across our harbor—one of the most beautiful harbors in the world—and the city railway now in course of construction. The bridge will be the most expensive engineering work undertaken in the Commonwealth, and attracted tenders from England and America. When completed, at a cost of about £6,000,000, it will rank as the fourth longest bridge in the world; but it will be heavier than any other and will carry heavier traffic.

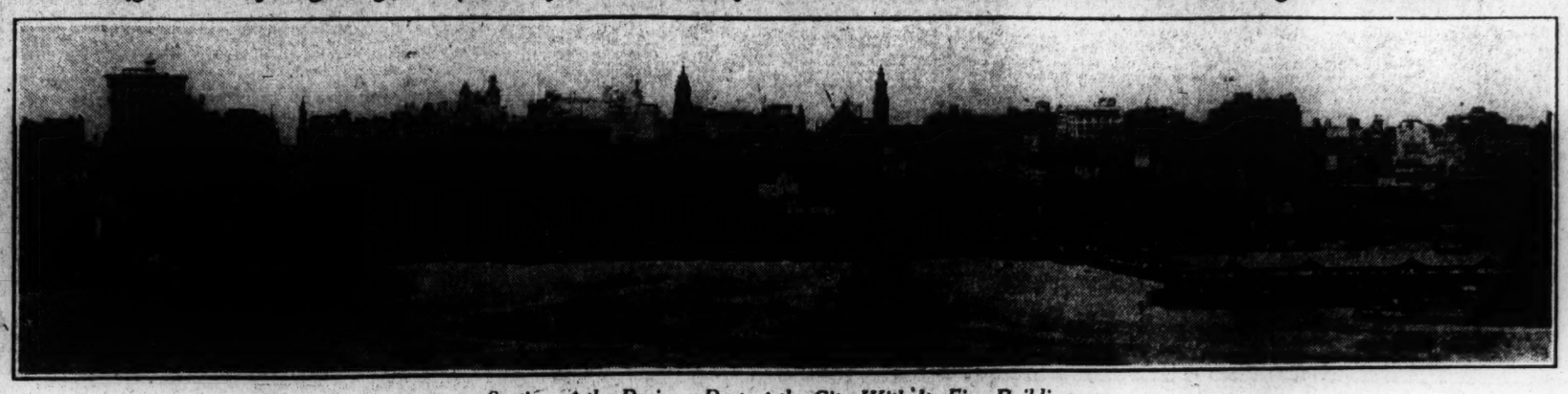
The Quebec bridge, of course, holds pride of place with its clear span of 1800 feet, followed by the Forth, 1700 feet in length. Ours, with 1600 feet, will be equal in length to the Williamsburg bridge which helps to serve New York's millions. It will absorb 60,000 tons of steel, 10,000 tons more than used in the bridge across the Firth of Forth, will be 143 feet 6 inches wide (23 feet wider than the American best-to-be, the Delaware), will carry four lines of heavy rail traffic, apart from vehicular and pedestrian business, and will have a shipping headway of 170 feet.

The new railway which is to encircle the city proper will also cost about £6,000,000. Of its length of 5 miles 7½ chains, 2 miles 47 chains will be underground. Six stations will tap important business quarters, and it is anticipated that 20 years from now it will be carrying 1,000,000 passengers daily. Where necessary moving stairways are to be provided. Hand in hand with this gigantic work will go the installation of electric services, and with the completion of the bridge, many suburbs hitherto isolated, except for ferry services, will be brought much closer to the city. This will mean rapid development, all tending to the future progress of the metropolis and State.

Last, but not least, comes the number and value of buildings erected in the city and suburbs last year. Old places in the city are gradually giving place to fine concrete structures of attractive design, and these are improving the appearance of streets to a marked degree. Official returns give the number of new premises in the city proper in 1923 as 277, having a value of £1,64,081, and in the suburbs 10,173 with a value of £8,499,036, or a total of 10,450, valued at £10,133,116. That is a record for recent years, and reflects high credit upon the general condition of the city and State.

All in all, we should be satisfied with what has been done; but we will approach the future with a determination to accomplish greater things. We have a fine example in America, and despite bigger handicaps there is no reason why the people of New South Wales and Australia should not attain the summit of their ambitions.

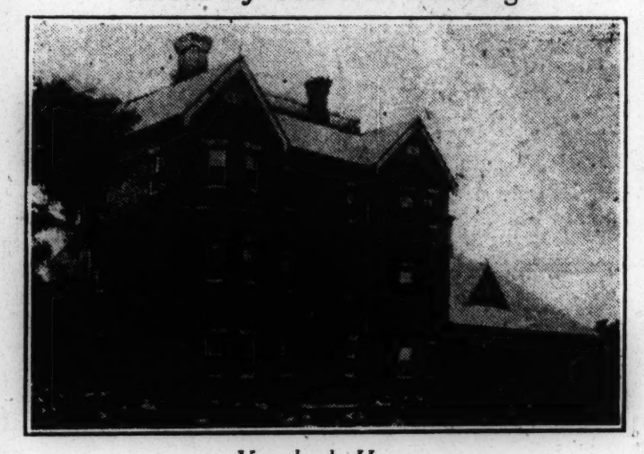
Sky Line of Sydney, Capital of the State of New South Wales, and Oldest City in Australia



Section of the Business Part of the City With Its Fine Buildings

Its Harbor Is One of the Most Beautiful in the World; It Is Landlocked and Has Deep Water to the Edge of its Rocky Shores

Scene of Historic Meeting



Yarralumla House

Building in "Bush Capital" Was Formerly the Homestead of a Sheep Station

FEDERAL CABINET MEETS AT CANBERRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 1—For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth the federal Cabinet met at Canberra, "the Bush Capital," on Jan. 30. Dr. Earle Page, acting Prime Minister, presided, and there were also present Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories, Sir Littleton Groom, Attorney-General; W. T. Gibson, Postmaster-General; Austin Chapman, Minister for Trade and Customs; P. G. Stewart, Minister for Works and Railways; E. K. Bowden, Minister for Defense; L. Atkinson, vice-president of the executive council, and Senator T. Crawford, honorary minister.

The meeting was held at Yarralumla House, formerly the homestead of a sheep station, which covered much of the area now taken in by the Federal Capital territory. At the conclusion of the meeting all the ministers present signed their names on specially prepared stationery. The signed sheet of paper is to be framed and hung in the new House of Parliament at Canberra.

NEW STATES PROPOSED

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 20—The proposed delimitation and creation of new states in Australia has attracted considerable attention. The proposal has several influential advocates, for there are large areas of land here which are at present administered from cities considerably removed. The legislative Assembly of New South Wales has, accordingly, passed a resolution going so far as to favor appointment of a royal commission which would inquire into the whole matter.

WOMAN MAKES BIG ADVANCE IN INDIA

Civil Marriage Bill Assures Her Individual Property Rights

BOMBAY, Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—With the passage of the Civil Marriage Bill through the Central Legislature a far-reaching step has been taken in India in the direction of the emancipation of women. Hitherto Hindu women have not been able to possess any property, and in the eyes of the law were simply goods and chattels. Manu, the great Hindu lawgiver had said: "Day and night must women be held by their protectors in a state of dependence: their fathers protect them in their childhood; their husbands protect them in youth; their sons protect them in age; a woman is never fit for independence."

Such was the conception of women laid down by the greatest Hindu lawgiver, which subsequent commentators improved upon, with the result that women had become entirely dependent on their male relatives. The new Civil Marriage Bill provides that persons married thereunder are separated from their joint family, and are able to enjoy their property unmolested. The measure secures and safeguards the rights of the husband and wife and their children from the attacks of members of the joint family and their descendants.

KENYA COLONY SEEKS OFFICE IN LONDON

MOMBASA, Kenya Colony, Feb. 10—The Kenya Colony section in the Empire Exhibition may be turned over to become a permanent office and publicity bureau in London, according to proposals now circulated here. Local interests are pointing out the need of some direct contact with the business life of the capital of the Empire. The difficulties in the way of the scheme are the failure of the Colonial Office to give support and the lack of funds.

The matter, as the Colonial Office sees it, is that since Kenya Colony has no land of its own to parcel off for intended colonists, the scheme of a publicity office would be virtually that of spending public money to sell off private land. Instead of a publicity office, the local chambers of commerce now propose a trade commissioner's office, under the Department of Overseas Trade.

RADIO WILL LINK INDIA WITH EMPIRE

DELHI, India, Feb. 20—Applications will be accepted up to Aug. 1 next for the installation of India's link in the imperial wireless scheme. In a communiqué published here the Government announces its willingness to grant licenses to private enterprises for the establishment and operation of the necessary radio service to connect it with the rest of the Empire, and all parts of the world.

Successful applicants must register their company in India, at least 60 per cent of the capital stock of which must be offered here. Direct communication with the United Kingdom or South Africa, on the one hand, and Australia or Canada, on the other, must be guaranteed.

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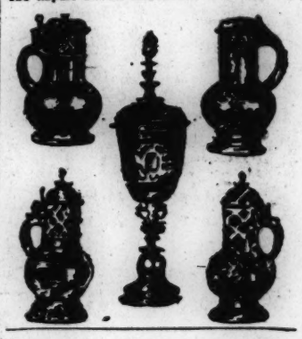
was the price realised for the last silver gilt standing cup and cover that I sold. It weighed less than 12 ozs. and the date of it was 1611. The one illustrated weighs 36 ozs., is Hall Marked on both body and lid, date 1613, and stands 18½ inches high. Standing cups are rarely seen except in Museums and Colleges or in the possession of the City of London and other corporations. Not often has it fallen to the lot of an auctioneer—like it has to me—to receive instructions from a gentleman to sell this and four 16th century Elizabethan tiger ware jugs (see illustration) without reserve. All will be sold with other important silver and jewels at these rooms on Friday next, 22d February. I do not go to press with the catalogues until 5.30 p. m. on the Tuesday preceding the weekly Friday sale, so there is ample time for any person who has choice old or modern silver to include it in this unusual sale, which will attract so many of those in London who buy for the American market. Those who are unable to bring their goods by Tuesday could send a detailed description for the catalogue and the goods could be received as late as Thursday morning. Printers work all night; catalogues always circulated on Wednesdays to London and the Provinces. Representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels, the other objects of art—motoring all over England, and for a fee of 21s. will call and impart all the information they can.

Typical

and a very recent example of how business is conducted by this advertising Auctioneer. Of course, all Auctioneers advertise, but I excel, I believe, in writing advts. that are read. I received a fee of 21s. on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, from a Country Rector, with a letter requesting my art expert to attend at a house in a London Square, at which an auction sale was to take place the first week in March. The Rector had been left the contents by a relation. A firm of West End Auctioneers had secured the sale, but, as often happens, there are objects of art which the ordinary auctioneer or cataloguer fails to appreciate, and in this case it was a pair of 36 in. Chinese vases, for which £25 was suggested as a suitable reserve. Fortunately, the Rector had heard that for a small fee I am always willing to just pass through a house to see if there is anything of real merit or great value in it. In fact, I suppose I am like a Specialist (minus his big fees) who is called in when the ordinary Harley-street or family practitioner is not quite sure of his case. Well, my art expert attended at the house on the Tuesday, and found that Lot 180 was, so to say, the pearl of great price—a pair of vases. On his return to the Office he was naturally very elated when telling me the good news, and what a fine advertisement was shaping for me. I sent him off to the country Rectory to inform the Rector that I was holding a sale on the following Tuesday, and the vases, instead of realising £25 (or being reserved at that figure), would fetch at the very lowest £350, and possibly more if entrusted to me for sale. I removed them on the Wednesday, had them on view here, and advd. the same week, on view again on Monday last, and sold yesterday (Tuesday) at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms for £370.



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